LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 239 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 26 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
13 Sep.	Razmak@ ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without tranship-ment at Aden.	10,002
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£104
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	21 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@10 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8900	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
For MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 ov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
26th Sept.	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28th „ 8 a.m.	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
26th Sept.	Barpeta ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
28th „	Vasna ..	Basreh via Karachi
29th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
1st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjsn.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Muganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,30,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the
Bombay Branch: **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES. Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY qualified COMPOUNDERS for Bikaner State Service on Rs. 18/- p.m. to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner.
A 31128

WANTED—A PENSIONER GOVERNMENT EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT or INSPECTOR for the appointment of Excise Superintendent in the Jhabua State. A knowledge of Hindi is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to G. C. DHADDA, Dewan Darbar Jhabua, C. I.
A 31127

WANTED—QUALIFIED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary, Rs. 100-5-135. Free Quarters or Rs. 10/- p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.
A 31124

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30617

HOURI PEARLS—WANTED AGENTS in all towns in India for sale of HOURI IMITATION PEARL NECKLET. Magnificent lustrous sheen, resembling real pearls with imitation gold clasp and beautiful presentation case. Retails at 10 shillings each. Wholesale price 42 shillings per dozen. Genuine advertising offer. Ready sellers. Large profits. Sample on receipt of 5 shillings British Postal order. HOURI PEARLS AGENCY, 27, Thurlwood avenue, Withington, Manchester.
A 1194.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind, (affiliated as a FIRST GRADE COLLEGE to the University of Bombay) a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH to teach upto the B. A. Honours standard of the Bombay University, on a salary of Rs. 250-15-400 or 200-15-300 (first increment Rs. 10/-) Grade and starting salary according to qualifications. Benefit of Provident Fund. Probation till 10th October 1929. Applications with statement of qualifications, age, previous experience, minimum salary required, copies of testimonials etc., should reach the undersigned not later than 10th October, 1928. Selected gentleman will be required to join from 14th November, 1928. N. V. THADANI, Principal, Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind.
A 31142.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Students to learn and secure diplomas in Dentistry. Homoeopathy. Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry by regular training and correspondence. Apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal, Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi.
M R1166

PROFESSION

A TOOTH in the Heard is better than ten in a Plate, and to save it use PYRO-KILL which cures Pyorrhea, Gumboil, Toothache, Stops bleeding atonce and cures all dental diseases the fruitful sources of Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diabetes etc. Pyro-Kill also makes slightly loosened teeth strong. Generally one phial sures the above diseases Rr. 2 a phial. PARK CO. Kashmir.
P. R1196.

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. FREE ENLISTMENT concession till 25th October, 1928. For July result and rules enclose two annas stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE Ltd., Bombay 2.
L R1195.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, B. Elphinstone Circle, Nanji Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1928, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1928 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMAN,
Ag. Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th September, 1928, to 3rd October, 1928, both days inclusive.
31101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

THE TATA POWER CO., LTD.

8 PER CENT BEARER DEBENTURES OF THE KUNDLEY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS ALREADY NOTIFIED, the above Debentures are to be paid off in terms of the Debenture-Trust-Deed on and after 1st October, 1928. The holders are requested to submit their Debentures with the Coupons attached at the Companies' Registered Office, "Bombay House", No. 24 Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, at least three days before the above date, as such a course will be convenient alike to the Companies and to the holders.

Acknowledgments will be passed for the Debentures so submitted as above, to be returned on payment of the principal moneys and interest.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1928.

TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
The Tata Power Co., Ltd.
31145

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, a General Meeting of the Western India Chemical Works, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1928, at 2 O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation, and of passing, if thought fit, as required by Section 234 of the Indian Companies Act, the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—"That the compromises with some of the contributories as mentioned in the List A hereto arrived at by the Liquidators with the approval of the creditor Bank in respect of Call monies due to the Company be and are hereby sanctioned and confirmed." A list of the compromises arrived at, will be open to the inspection of the Contributories at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours till the date of the Meeting.

BHARATA K. S. AIYAR,
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 24th September, 1928.
31123

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.
31106

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th September, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURE BY SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE.

SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE, Kt., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the University Convocation Hall on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1928, at 6-30 p.m.

2. Admission to the Gallery of the Convocation Hall will be open to the public on the above occasion, but admission to the body of the Hall will be by means of cards which may be obtained by members of the public in so far as they can be conveniently spared, on written application to the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th September, 1928.
31139

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 2nd Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1928.

(ii) To declare a Dividend.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. J. A. Wadia, and the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O. B. E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. D. F. Batliwala, who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of September to the 10th day of October, 1928, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
31086

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for concreting 80' LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, from Portuguese Church St. to North Approach of Dadar Overbridge will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 4th OCTOBER, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 25th September, 1928.
31141

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Sole Proprietors:—M/S. [illegible]
Branch:—903, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1489 of 1927.

Messrs. GLOVER H. UMER AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Ghoghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

BACHOO SAHEB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahomedan Street, Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of January, 1928, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11,395-7-2, for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 22nd day of March, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messnage and tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahomedan Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3554 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1553 Part Byculla Division under E Ward No. 3870 and Street No. 57, and which premises are entered in the Fazandari records under No. 9A and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the North by Mahomedan Street on the South by property of Shanker Ramji on the West by property of Babula Bin Chamirona and West by the property of Gazi.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale, dated the 22nd day of March, 1928, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest and costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. GHASVALA GOLWALLA AND CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
31143

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
Apply to:—
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVIDAS MADHOWJI THAKERSEY, DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI and RAMDAS RANCHHODDAS have contracted to sell to our clients, the Purchasers, the property described hereunder and that all persons having any right, title, or interest in the said property or any claim thereto or in, to, or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of tenure pension and tax land or ground with the stable chawl and appurtenances standing thereon, situate in Telwady Lane in Vithalwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2961 and New Survey No. 1462 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1712, Street No. 41 and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the property of Manji Keshavji and partly by another property of the estate of Jairam Narronji on or towards the East partly by the property of Manji Kessowji and partly by the property of the estate of the said Jairam Narronji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dhanji Dhaiyansey and partly by the property of the estate of the said Jairam Narronji and on or towards the West partly by the property of Surji Govindji and partly by that of Udhowji Khimji and partly by the property of Nathoo Moolji and

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of tenure pension and tax land or ground with godown and appurtenances standing thereon situate on the Northern side of Telwadi Lane in the Registration Sub-district formerly of Mandvi but now of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2961 and New Survey No. 1462 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 1711 and Street No. 40, Telwadi Lane and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the South partly by Telwadi Lane and partly by the property herein above described on the West by the said property hereinabove described on or towards the North by the property of Manji Keshavji and on or towards the East by Telwadi Lane.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1928.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
31140

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR NEAR SETAN CHOWKY KUMBHARWADA LOWER MAHIM.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Khimji Meghji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Karim Mahomed Chapra the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale vested to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd December 1923 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Wednesday the 26th September 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground together with the building and erections standing thereon situate at Kumbharwada Dadar, Lower Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land belonging to the vendor bearing Collectors old No. 225 New Survey No. 2|3836 Old Survey No. 488 and New Survey No. 1836 Cadastral Survey No. 1|1271 of Lower Parel Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office opposite clock Tower, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Comedy King Who Stands Apart—

SYD CHAPLIN

In the most Hilarious Uproarious Comedy Classic ever made:—

THE BETTER OLE

Immortalizing the Historic Role of:—

OLD BILL

Nicknamed "The Walrus"—The Creation of Captain Bruce Bairns-father's Brain.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

The Golden Story of the Immortal Angel of Peace, Nurse Cavell.

DAWN

featuring

SYBIL THORNDIKE

as

NURSE CAVELL

The only Photoplay ever made, which has convinced the civilized world of the futility of war.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

A Gripping Mystery Picture of The Secret Service.

THREE FACES EAST

With an all star Cast.

JETTA GOUDAL
ROBERT AMES
CLIVE BROOK

She loved him madly. Yet he was a Spy! Her Country demanded his death! Must she Kill him—?

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.

A Dancing Revue Co.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

continues
For ONE WEEK MORE

'FALL OF PAVAGARH'

OR

GODDESS MAHAKALI

A Wonderful Epic of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

DON'T MISS

DAILY 4 shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING

COMING

COMING VERY SHORTLY TO

THE CAPITOL

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

A Sensational Double Treat

GENE

TUNNY

Vs.

JACK

DEMPSEY

IN THE RETURN FIGHT FOR THE Heavyweight Championship of the World. See the much disputed Second count in the Seventh round in Slow Motion Pictures

And also

A Screaming Comedy about a Young Lad who pretended to be a cop.

STOP that MAN

WITH

ARTHUR LAKE and BARBARA KENT

NEXT SATURDAY

Will See the Cinema Sensation

"THE SAINTED DEVIL"

Written and Directed by

B. P. MISRA, BA.

Featuring

ERMELINE

At your favourite

CINEMA MAJESTIC

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

The Finest Spectacle of all Time!

"CASANOVA"

OR

"PRINCE OF ADVENTURERS"

Featuring

IVAN MOSJOUKINE

The hero of "Michael Strogoff" and

COUNTESS RINA DE LIGUORO

of "Savitri" and "Massalina" Spectacular Magnificence—Dream Visions of Unsurpassed Loveliness.

Coming! Coming!!

SCREEN ADOPTION

OF

The Historical Novel

written by the well-known Bengali writer

Sjt. BABU BANKIMCHANDRA

Picturised by

MADAN COMPANY. CALCUTTA

A great Historical Photo-play

"DURGESH-NANDINI"

Featuring the Peerless Beauty

SHRIMATI SITADEVI

AND

Miss PATIENCE COOPER

WILL BE SHOWN AT

KRISHNA CINEMA,

DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road,

NEXT WEEK

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

The Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

72-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

CENSUS GINNING REPORT—2,498,000 BALES—CONSTRUED BEARISH—HEAVY REALISING—SHORT SELLING—HEDGE SELLING—PRICES DECLINED 40 POINTS—KILLING FROST FEARED—EXTENSIVE COVERING—FUTURES 18 TO 25 POINTS HIGHER—

New York, Sept. 24.

The New York futures market opened to-day at a decline of 5 points and fluctuated within a narrow range in expectation of the Ginning Report. The Census Bureau on Cotton Ginned upto the close of the 15th inst., was placed at 2,498,000 Bales. This report represents about 17.30 per cent of the Bureau's last crop estimate and in view of the lateness of present crop, it was construed bearish Selling orders poured in from various directions as longs were liquidating. Bears were selling short and Southern hedge selling overtook price 40 points lower with January option selling at 18.16. This level proved to be the lowest point of the day and the market became nervous on weather reports. Rainfall was reported from the Eastern belt and Alabama while heavy rains were recorded in parts of Oklahoma and Texas. There were predictions of killing frost and the selling pressure soon evaporated. The buying power gradually increased particularly from nervous shorts which continued upto 1 p.m. and prices registered a sharp rise of 76 points, from the lowest level touched after the ginning report was published. In the afternoon the session calmed down and lost 13 points by the close as trading was more orderly. After a range of 76 points, prices fluctuating in both directions registered a net rise of 18 points in October and 20 to 25 points for distant options. Spot Cotton prices rose 15 points to 19.05c

The New Orleans futures market after violent fluctuations closed at on advance of 20 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 20 points to 18.33c.

The general opinion is gaining ground that the continued rise in values of raw cotton is rather too rapid particularly due to oversold state of markets. Considerable covering of the floating short interest has taken place and has weakened the technical situation to some extent. The future course of the market entirely depends upon weather developments and the date of killing frost, but in view of rapid rise, it is inadvisable to follow the rise at the moment.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Newyork friends:—

Speculation buying rising fears of killing frost in Arkansas.

January highest 18.92 (1.05 p.m.). Lowest 18.16 (11.17 a.m.)

Reuter.—"Market early declined on speculators selling, but rallied later on fears of frost and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Think that market is near the top for the present."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 24.
October	18.78 plus .18
December	18.83 plus .25
January	18.79 plus .23
March	18.68 plus .20
May	18.70 plus .24
Middling Spot	19.05 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 24.
October	18.07 plus .21
January	18.20 plus .20
Middling Spot	18.33 plus .20

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 24.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	18.44
January	18.36
March	18.35

New York. Noon Call:—

October	18.51
January	18.51
March	18.46

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.:—

October	17.70
January	17.80
March	17.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	15,000

LIVERPOOL

HEAVY HEDGE SELLING—HEAVY CONTINENTAL BUYING—LONG LIQUIDATION—MARKET PERVOUS—FUTURES 3 TO 4 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 1,000 BALES—EAST INDIAN SPOT SALES 250 BALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 24

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 9 to 11 points. The market ruled rather steady and quotations at noon were 13 to 14 points higher on scattered buying. In the afternoon prices gave way on Southern hedge selling, but the offering were well absorbed on Continental buying. There was some long liquidation on account of bearish Ginnings and the market closed

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Scattered showers Texas Gulf Coast. Weather much cooler East Belt. Entire Belt generally fair."

at a net rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices imprived 10 points to 10.42d per lb., and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points and sales amounted to 250 Bales.

Empire futures were steady and closed at a rise of 3 points October at 9.63 and January at 9.55d.

Egyptian futures ruled rather easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

9 a.m.—Light rains Eastern belt and Alabama. Heavy rains in Oklahoma and Texas.

10 a. m.—Easier on hedge-selling.

4 p.m.—Ginning 24,98,000 bales.

5-25 p.m.—Advance has been too rapid.

Think market will decline somewhat. Advise buying on such decline.

8-40 p.m.—Market very nervous. Heavy hedge-selling. Heavy buying by Continent. Long Liquidation. Heavy rains in the Eastern belt.

Springman & Co.—"Crop conditions have deteriorated owing to unfavourable weather, but picking is going on favourably. Ginnings heavier than expected. Expect increased hedging."

Reiss Bros.—"Ginners 2,498,000 bales caused realising short selling. Expect more two sided markets."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.—"Ginners proved crop late and therefore still in danger. Cold rains in Texas and Georgia. Colder weather in the northern parts of the Belt."

From Liverpool.—"Quantity of Ginners about what was expected. Prevailing opinion is that an effort is being made to advance prices in order to give a better selling basis. People here have little faith in present prices."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cables under date 24-9-28 from their Liverpool friends:—

Liverpool 9-30 a.m.—"Light rains East Belt. Heavy rains Oklahama and Texas. Temperatures abnormally low."

Liverpool 4-00 p.m.—"Ginned 2,498,000 bales."

Liverpool 8-45 p.m.—"Nervous shorts covering, fears of cold weather."

The following cable is to hand from New Orleans:—

"Ginning Report 2,498,000 bales. Market considers this bullish but advance has been too rapid, would restrict purchases to breaks."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

	Opening.	Closing.
September		9.77 plus .03
October	9.71	9.62 plus .03
November		9.52 plus .03
December		9.53 plus .04
January	9.62	9.53 plus .04
February		9.53 plus .04
March	9.65	9.57 plus .04
April		9.57 plus .04
May	9.66	9.58 plus .03
June		9.57 plus .03
July	9.66	9.57 plus .03
August		9.52 plus .02
September		9.51 plus .02
Middling Spot		10.42 plus .10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	250

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Following the weakness after the ginning report in New York futures, prices of Broach A./M. delivery declined to Rs. 332/8. In response to a rise of 23 points at the close of New York Cotton Market, the local market opened to-day for Broach A./M. delivery at Rs. 346 but declined to Rs. 342 on long liquidation and absence of buying. Liverpool was due to open to-day at rise of 14 points, but actually it opened easy at a rise of 3 points. Later cables showed some improvement and prices were 6 points higher. This firmness was not reflected on the local market and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 339/4.
Oomra D./J. 305/8.
Bengal D./J. 272/4.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The Forward market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 338 and ruled quiet for some time, but later on improved on offices buying on firm Liverpool cables. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 340-8.
Oomra D.-J.-366-8
Bengal D.-J. 271-8.

HOLIDAYS

On Wednesday, the 26th Inst., the sewri Market will remain closed whilst forward market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. on account of "Oorward in Jasur" holiday. The local Cotton Market will remain entirely closed on Friday the 28th inst. on account of "Digambari Jain Pactusan "and' Anant Chathurdashi."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.85 puls .05
Scinde, Fine	7.10 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	7.35 plus .05
Bengal, Good	6.60 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.85 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.10 plus .05
Oomra, Good	7.05 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.65 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.55 plus .15
Broach, Fine	8.80 plus .15
Broach, Superfine	9.05 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

September	17.10	—.07
October	17.20	—.07
November	17.35	—.07
December	17.58	—.05
January	17.50	—.05
February	17.50	—.05
March	17.65	—.10
April	17.65	—.10
May	17.75	—.10
June	17.75	—.10
July	17.83	—.09
August	17.83	—.09
September	17.93	—.09
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	18.30 plus .15	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES EASY

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet and declined on nervous long liquidation. Tata Steel shares found few buyers and prices declined on long liquidation and professional selling. There were many small price swings, particularly among mill shares which were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 832|8, 830, 836|4, 828|12, 831|4.
Fazal 776|4, 771|4, 778|12, 768|12, 771|4.
Pearl 505, 503|12, 506|4, 500, 503|12.
Century 403|12, 400, 405|12, 397|4, 398|2.
Tata Steel Defd. 256|12, 250, 251|4, 248|2.
Tata Steel Ordy. 73|4, 73|8, 71|8, 71|12,
Indian Cement 370, 368|12, 372|8, 366|4 367|4.

Some business is reported for Apollo Mills at Rs. 5|8. E. D. Sassoon Ordinary shares realised As. 12. Kasturchands were bought at Rs. 16|4. Vishnu Cotton Pref. changed hands at 630. Central Provinces Rly. shares were sold at Rs. 101. Upper Sindh shares opened at 88 but closed at Rs. 88|8. Baroda Bank shares opened at Rs. 82|8 and closed at 83. Union Bank shares changed hands at 3|10|6. Central Bank opened at Rs. 24 but declined As. 2. Andhra Valley Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 701|4 but closed 702|8. Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 515 but closed at Rs. 512|8. B. E. Tram Pref. opened at 69 but gained As. 4. Karachi Elec. shares were done at 135 and Surats were done at 137. Tata Hydro Defds. changed hands at 110|8. Katni Defd. were sold at 930. Punjab Cement shares opened at Rs. 15|8 but closed at 15|6. New India Insurance shares were in enquiry which opened at 22|4 but closed at 22|6. Jupitars were sold Rs. 11. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 15|8 but some selling depressed to Rs. 15|4. Bombay Telephones were done at 531. Bombay Burmahs were steady at 291|4. B. B. Petrols opened at Rs. 4|9|8but closed at Rs. 4|9. Nagpur Mill shares opened at Rs. 506|4 but closed at 505. Colaba Lands were unchanged at 137|8. Crescent opened at 147|8 but closed steady at 148|12. Indore Malwa opened at 367|8 but closed at 366|4. Madhavjis were quoted at 70. Gokaks were done at Rs. 121|14. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 238|12 but closed at Rs. 235|10. Alcocks opened at Rs. 351|8 declined Rs. 5.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Face Value	Name	Closing Quotations.
100	Ahmed. Advance	330
50	Apollo	5
250	Bombay Dyeing	831|4
500	Bom: Cot:	341-4
250	Bradbury	190
100	Century	398|2
100	Central India	505
100	Colaba Land	130|8
100	Coorla	160
100	Crescent	148|12
250	Currim	180
250	David	250
250	Dawn	555
200	Ed: Sassoon	97-8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0-12-0
100	Elphinstone	13
250	Fazulbhoy	771|4
100	Finlay	125
1000	F. Petit	250
100	Globe	19
100	Gokak X. D.	121|14
100	Indore Malwa	366|4
250	Jamsbed	35
50	Kastoorchand	16|4
100	Khatau	88|12
100	Kohinoor	218|2
250	Luxmi	1700
100	Madhavrao Sed.	11
100	Madhobji	70
50	Mathuradas	Nom 50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1400
100	Meyer Sas:	75
250	Model	80
1000	Morarji	1610
200	New Great	247|8
100	New City	110
250	Pabaney	215
250	Pearl	503|12
100	Phoenix	378|12
10	Premier	8|2
100	Shapurji	14-12
100	Sholapur	6325
250	Simplex	112|8
100	Swan	123-12
100	Swadeshi	470
500	Tata Mill	53|12
500	Vishnu	2650
	BANKS.	
100 50A	Baroda	83
50	A Central	23|14
10 5A	Eastern	94
500	Imperial	1462|8
5 500 125A	Imperial Ort.	360
100 50A	India	91
5	Union	3-10-6
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	24|4
250	Indian	367|8
100	Katni Ord.	258|12
40	Katni Df.	930
16	Punjab	15|8
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	11
15	New India	22|6
200 100A	Oriental	2450
	MINING.	
10	Central India	14|8
10	Shibrajpur	21|12
75	Tata Ord.	71|14
10	Tata Def.	248|2
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	352|8
100	Andhra VI	702|8
250	Bom. Steam	271|4
6	Brit B. Petrol	4|9
125	Bom. Burma Old	800
50	Bom. Burma New	291|4
100	Indian Bleaching	235|10
115	Scindia	15|5
30	Tata Construction	64
100	Tata Power	512|8
100	Tata Hydro	1080
50	Tram	151|4
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	Punjab Portland Cement	13-8
1000	Tata Power Pref	905
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92
50	Tram Pref.	69
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	1007-8
500	Vishnu Pref.	637-8
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92|4
600	Tata Mill Pref.	60
500	Nagpur Pre.	486-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-47 Rs. 93-3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85.
4-1|p pre cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-7.
4-1|2| per cent Loan due 1955-50 Rs. 94.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 2nd October Sett:—
3-1|2 per cene Rupee Paper Rs. 73-2-6
1945-55 Rs. 106.
Tone on Market:—Very steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year	Last year
		Since 1st September.	
Khandesh	57	442	403
Central India	188	769	5,161
Barsi and Nagar	....	193	891
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	557	342
Berar	....	2,171	2,591
Central Provinces	886	3,412	2,250
Total Oomras	1,131	7,544	11,638
Dholera	....	898	8,849
N.-W. Provinces	....	494	2,322
Rajputana	....	327	3,701
Sind-Punjab	....	....	2,005
Broach	104	602	1,619
Coompta & Dharwar	....	1,019	1,628
Westerns-Northerns	....	1,369	1,921
Cocanada	....	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	109	5,732
Persian	....	30	964
American	....	514	16,603
Egyptian and African	....	2,945	2,206
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	....
Total	12,142	138,456	70,361

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20h Sept. This year	Last year
Europe	6,080	31,469	22,172
Japan & China	6,062	74,177	31,326
Coast Ports	....	1,360	1,509
Up-country by Rail	....	7,309	2,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	24,141	12,952
Total	12,141	138,456	70,361

COTTON MARKET GOSSIPS

Cotton operators are anxious to learn forecasting of long and minor price ranges. As a matter of fact, my readers will be glad to learn that a jecher frm America intends to get some grown up pupils for imparting sacret instruction in this forecasting line!

* * *

It is very likely that some operators who became Bulls and Bears at an inopportune time will be anxious to recoupe their losses.

* * *

American operators have learnt these lessons. Liverpool is about to learn from him, and Bombay operators when they undergo a full course under him speculation in cotton will cease as it is practised to-day and will be done scientifically.

* * *

Commercial Arithmetic is troubling the best brains, and I have become its prey. I have solved some puzzling riddles but a new one comes up and I am really puzzled.

* * *

The one that is solved by me regarding periodicity is as under:—

Decline in Cotton prices from Sept. 8, 1927, was as under:—

September	22
October	31
November	30
December	31
January	31
February	2
Total days	147

Advance in cotton prices from February 2, 1928, was as under:—

February	26
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
Total days	148

Thus it will be seen that cotton prices declined for 147 days and advanced for 1488 days. The difference of one day is a day of grace, which is always due even on Bills payable at sight.

Who says there is no coincidence? It is not Astrology, but adjustment of Supply and Demand working with rule 999 of the Code of 1860 of Premature Causation.—By Blankidas Foothblowerji!!

CLEARING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bengal D.|J.	273
Broach A.|M.	342
Oomra D.|J.	308
Southern A.|S.	324

Settlement day 29th September. Payment day 1st October.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	781
Linseed	1,890
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	227
Gingellyseeds	240
Poppyseed	156
Groundnuts	1,157
Castorseed	1,377
Rice	1,833
Myrabollams	1,550
Cottonseed	4,268
Mowrasee.l	595
Gram	3,690
Joowar	1,290
Maize	16
Bajree	518
	Tons.
Coal	500

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

London Ready 26/7.
London Forward 26/9.
American cent 57/15.
China op. 2/7/7 closing 8/7/7.
Ready 59/9

	op.	Hi.	Lo.	
Bhadon	59/13	59/13	59/8	59/8
Tejumandi/6/-				
Asoje	59/15	59/15	59/15	59/10 59/10
Tejimundi	1/4.			

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6.
Bhadon 21/6.
Asoje 21/6.
National city 21/9/6.
N. Manordass 21/9.
N. Motilal 21/6/6.

AMERICAN COTTON

U. S. CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON COTTON GINNED

RUNNING BALES COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES EUDING LINTERS

No.	Date of Publication.	Ginned to close of	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.
1.	Aug. 8	July 31	87,888	163,000	47,770	161,632	21,795
2.	Aug. 23	Aug. 15	281,000	457,000	182,253	579,291	135,901
3.	Sept. 8	Aug. 31	956,000	1,540,000	696,556	1,886,399	947,694
4.	Sept. 24	Sept. 15	2,498,000	3,506,000	2,509,103	4,282,066	2,665,793
5.	Oct. 8	Sept. 30		5,945,000	5,643,139	7,126,248	4,527,668
6.	Oct. 25	Oct. 17		8,119,000	8,727,709	9,518,946	7,615,981
7.	Nov. 8	Oct. 31		9,926,000	11,253,873	11,207,197	9,715,643
8.	Nov. 21	Nov. 13		10,899,000	12,956,444	12,260,352	11,162,235
9.	Dec. 8	Nov. 30		11,743,000	14,644,070	13,870,507	12,237,659
10.	Dec. 20	Dec. 12		12,072,000	15,540,804	14,831,846	12,792,294
11.	Jan. 23	Jan. 15		12,502,000	16,616,075	15,499,883	13,306,813
12.	Mar. 20	Final Linters		12,778,000	17,755,000	16,123,000	13,627,936
		Total			1,042,000	1,114,877	897,375
					18,797,000	17,237,877	14,525,311

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bengal D.|J.	269
Broach A.|M.	338
Oomra D.|J.	304

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Comptah	346	336	326

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

200	G. Madhavji	Malkapur	250
300	Japan T. & Co.	Barwuha	275
200	Toyomankwa	Muthia	231
200	Do.	C. P. No. 1	313
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Gadag	330
200	Japan T. & Co.	Ellichpur	288
200	Toyomankwa	Khandesh	230
200	Bombay & Co.	Khandakya	293
200	Forbes & Co.	Khandesh	268
100	Toyomankwa	Sanabad	285
200	Volkart Bros.	Khamgaon	281
100	Toyomankwa	Bhavnagar	232
200	Japan T. & Co.	Khandwa	280
100	Do.	Berar	260

To-day, Wednesday, Sewri market is closed.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Muktsar Sept. 23.

Wheat ready 4/14 5/4.
Wheat maghar 5/1/6.
Wheat magh 5/3.
Wheat Har 4/8.
Gram ready 4/6 4/10.
Gram maghar 4/10.
Gram magh 4/11/3.
Gram Jeth 3/10/6.
Barley ready 3/10.
Barley maghar 3/11/9.
Rapseed Bisaker 6/15/6.
Gwara Poh 3/2/3.
Cottonseeds maghar 3/8/6.
Cottonseeds Poh & magh 3/8.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Castorseed September Delivery, Opening Rs. 47/10, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 47/4.

Castorseeds May Delivery, Opening Rs. 47/6, Highest 47/8/9, Lowest Rs. 47/3/6 Closing Rs. 47/6.

Cottonseeds January Delivery Opening Rs. 4/6/6, Highest Rs. 4/6/9, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 4/6/3.

Groundnutseeds February, Delivery, Opening Rs. 55/2, Highest Rs. 55/8, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 55/5.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, Sept. 25.

(Ex. Godown, Bombay.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 674 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 157 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 24-9-28	1173000	1658000
Receipts Yesterday 24-9-28	69000	71000
Exports to date 24-9-28	741000	852000
Stock at Ports 21-9-28	767000	1509000
Stock Interior Towns 21-9-28	348000	511000
Stock Liverpool 21-9-28	622000	1106000
Visible Supply 21-9-28	2255000	3771000
Quantity in Sight 21-9-28	1615000	2264000

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1|2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 32/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6.1/4 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 276-1/2
Banks Selling T T 275-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 275-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 936
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 126
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 177.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4.85 24th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7-1|2 25th inst.
London|Japan 1|10-5|8 24th inst.
London|Paris 124.15 24th inst.
London|Belgium 34.905 24th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.20-1|2 24th inst.
London|Italy 92.75 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 24th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 22nd inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 24th inst. 26-7|16 22nd inst. 26-7|16.
Silver London Forward 24th inst. 26-9|16; 22nd inst. 26-1|2.
Silver New York Ready 24th inst. 57-7|8; 22nd inst. 57-15|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th inst. 4-3|16 per cent. 22nd inst. 4-3|16 per cent.
London Discouts 6 mos 24th inst. 4-1|2 per cent. 22nd inst. 4-15|32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p. c. Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p. c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2.3|4 p. c. 3 Mos. 3 p. c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4.1|4 p. c.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

3 Months London Discounts 4-3|16 p.c.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One month 2-1|2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle. India and China bought. China was a seller at higher rate.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Ready price are unchanged around yesterday's closing pprice-levels. Forward Market has ruled quiet to-day and August Shipment prices register a drop of about an Anna per cwt on Sept-Oct-Dec. and Jan. March shipment prices also record a drop of about 1|2 Anna paper cwt. in yesterday's closing prices-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Segar:—
Ready Rs. 13|12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|7 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Rajput. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Chayebasa. Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, August Rs. 8|5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September, Rs. 8|5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs 8|5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	285	....
Bengal Fine	280	....
Bengal F.G.	265	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	320	310
Nagpur Fine	320	310
Yeotmal Fine	310	285
Arvi Fine	310	295
Amraoti Fine	305	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	265
Mulkapur Fine	290	260
Khandesh Fine	275	255
Muthia Fine	....	..
Muthia F.G.	230	220
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265|75
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	265
Parbhani Saila F.G.G.S.	....	270
Indore Ujjain Fine	290	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280	265|70
Surat	....	....
Broach Fine	330	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	310	....
Cambodia	395	....
Miraj Sangli	320	....
Coompta Good	335	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi Viramgam	....	....

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Linseed Sept. 10-7-0.
Linseed May 10-7-3.
Wheat Sept. 7-7-6.
Wheat Jan. 7-15-0.
Wheat May 7-11-0.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0-16-0
4-1|2 per cent Loan 1950-55	94-12-0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0-16-6
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0-19-4 1|2
Attock Oil	1-3-6
Associated Portland Cement	1-5-3
Underground Electric Railways	1-6-10 1|2
Burma Corporation	0-14-10 1|2
Snia Viscosa	1-9-0
Beira Railways	1-7-3
Calico Printers	1-10-3
Marconi International Marine	2-0-6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	5-15-0
James Finlay Ord.	5-5-0
General Electric Co. Ord.	2-0-6
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	3-15-0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-12-10 1|2
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	6-2-0
Malayalam Plantations	1-8-9
British Burma Pets	0-7-0
Soduan Plantations	4-2-6
Vickers Ord.	0-12-6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-11-6
African Asbestos Trust	1-4-4 1|2

Market steady.
Stock of Rubber in London 31,884 tons. Decrease on week 226 tons.

Best Opportunity FOR Cotton Exporters

Continental Agents of Vurdhman Bros., Ltd. are open for business connection with any First Class Indian or European Shippers.

Apply sharp to Box No 2190, Advt. Department "Bombay Chronicle."

END OF MILL STRIKE IN SIGHT

DR. DESHMUKH'S EFFORTS NEARING SUCCESS

PROPOSAL OF CONCILIATION BOARD ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SIDES

In spite of the fact that the Millowners' Association have turned down the proposals of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Municipal Corporation, it is gratifying to learn that there are hopeful signs of an early settlement of the mill strike. As a result of a conclave of three persons, viz: a representative of Government, one from from Millowners' Association, and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla on Monday night a way out has been reached which has been accepted to both the parties, viz: the strikers and the millowners.

the terms on which the strike is proposed to be called off are mainly two:—(1) Appointment of a Conciliatary Board to go in to the grievances of the labour and to prepare a standardisation scheme and (2) Immediate calling off the strike. The latter is, it is stated, very favauroble to the strikers, as it ss proposed to pay them some increase in wages over the wages of 1928.

The Millowners' Association, we understand, have accepted the conditions aforesaid while Mr. Jhabwalla put the proposals before a number of strikers who it is reported have expressed their willingness to accept the same as they consider both honourable and practicable for the purpose of calling off the strike. They thanked Mr. Jhabwalla for his efforts which have made it possible to hope again for all the mills of Bombay to work within the next few days.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS
DR. DESHMUKH'S STATEMENT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Municipal Corporation, has issued a statement detailing the negotiations so far carried to bring about a settlement of mill strike:—

We all will be very glad if the present mill strike ends somehow—either by the intervention of the Government or of the Corporation, or by an amicable settlement between the two parties or by the public helping the two parties to find a way out of it. Since the first three agencies have more or less failed I believe the solution finally will have to come from the public.

In response to an appeal from the public I am putting forward the efforts made and the situation as it is to-day so that the public may be in a position to judge and give a lead in the matter. On hearing from the different Public Bodies in Bombay who, in a manner characteristic of their public spirit, offered their wholehearted co-operation in this matter, the following terms of settlement were put forward. It will be found that the terms of settlement come under the following three main headings:—

1. A Board of Enquiry.
2. Interim Wages.
3. Miscellaneous.

1. The Board of Enquiry will consist of: (a) Two Representatives of employers, (b) Two Representatives of employees, and (c) Three persons not directly connected with the textile industry, one of whom shall be appointed as Chairman of the Board.

The three members mentioned in Clause C above will be chosen as under:—

From a panel of 10 men, 5 nominated by each side, employers and workmen will select one member each and the Chairman shall be appointed from the remaining members of the panel by approval of both sides and in case of disagreement by drawing lots.

The Board of Enquiry so appointed will: (1) draw up a scientific scheme of standardization, independent of and without reference to the schemes already put forward by employers and workmen, (2) make a thorough enquiry into and report on the condition of the industry, and (3) determine whether the demands put forward by the workmen are reasonable.

Pending the decision of the Board of Enquiry Interim Wages to be paid as under:—

(1) In the case of mills where there has been reduction in workmen's wages and earnings, the wages to be increased by 15 per cent over the wages and rates which obtained in March, 1928.

(2) In the case of mills where there has been no reduction wages and rates to be paid as obtained in March, 1928.

(3) In case of dispute the matter should be referred to the Board of Enquiry and the decision should be given retrospective effect from the date the strike is called off.

Miscellaneous.—

(a) During the first month after resumption piece-workers to be paid fixed wages based on departmental average.

(b) For those men who have gone out of Bombay a period of one month shall be allowed for their return and new permanent hands shall not be taken on to replace such men until the expiry of that period.

In view of their present state of distress it is recommended that the workers on resumption of work should be given their pay weekly and workers occupying employers' tenements should be allowed to pay arrears of rent by easy instalments.

As the mill-owners contended that there were very few mills in which reduction was made and the strikers alleged that the majority of mills had reduced the wages the difficulty of classification on these lines was thought to be very great and would take considerable time, I suggested an all-round increase of 15 per cent. on all the mills pending the decision of the Board of Enquiry. This was further reduced to 12-1/2 per cent. and the proposals were submitted in an informal way to both sides.

MODIFIED PROPOSALS.

Although this may appear as unfair treatment of some of the mills who had not reduced wages I believe this to be the only way of bringing the strike to a speedy end. In order to meet the wishes of the mill-owners my colleagues on the Conciliation Committee further modified the proposals as under:—

1. Board of Enquiry to be appointed consisting of: (a) Two Representatives of employers, (b) Two Representatives of employees, and (c) Three persons not directly connected with the textile industry, one of whom shall be appointed as Chairman of the Board.

The three members mentioned in Clause (c) above will be chosen as under:—

From a panel of ten men, five nominated by each side, employers and workmen will select one member each and the Chairman shall be appointed from the remaining members of the panel by approval of both sides and in case of disagreement by drawing lots or by nomination by Government.

The Board of Enquiry so appointed will: (1) draw up scientific scheme of standardization, independent of the schemes already put forward by employers and workmen, (2) make a thorough enquiry into and report on the condition of the industry, (3) determine whether the demands put forward by the workmen are reasonable, (4) the Committee at the outset to fix the date by which the enquiry should be completed.

Pending the decision of the Board of Enquiry interim wages to be paid as under:—

(a) In case of mills where there has been reduction in workmen's wages and earnings, the wages to be increased by 12-1/2 per cent. over the wages and rates which obtained in March, 1928.

(b) In the case of mills where there has been no reduction wages and rates to be paid will be those that obtained in March, 1928.

(c) The Conciliation Committee to decide, after hearing both sides, which are the mills to be placed in class (a) and which in class (b).

(d) In case of dispute the matter shall be referred to the Board of Enquiry for immediate decision.

Miscellaneous.—

(a) During the first month after resumption piece-workers to be paid fixed wages based on departmental average.

(b) For those men who have gone out of Bombay a period of one month shall be allowed for their return and new permanent hands shall not be taken on to replace such men until the expiry of that period.

In view of their (strikers') distress it is recommended that the workers on resumption of work should be paid weekly wages for one month and workmen occupying employers' tenements should be allowed to pay arrears of rent by easy instalments.

I believe it is the duty of the public now to save the industry, Labour and city from ruin.

LECTURE BY SIR JAGADISH C. BOSE

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Kt., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the University Convocation Hall on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Admission to the Gallery of the Convocation Hall will be open to the public on the above occasion, but admission to the body of the Hall will be by means of cards which may be obtained by the members of the public, in so far as they can conveniently spared, on written application to the Registrar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
University Lectures on the History of Gujarat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat—Mandelslo's Travels in Gujarat (1638)—University Bldg., Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.
Concert in aid of University Settlement, C. Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

Opening Ceremony of New Premises of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. by the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Cruickshank Road, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.

University Lectures on the History of Gujarat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat—The economic condition and the trade and manufactures of Gujarat during the Mughal Period—University Bldg., Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, University Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.

Master Vasant's musical concert, Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-30 p.m., Mr. K. M. presiding.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held on Thursday, the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE BOYS' GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Boy Scouts' Troops of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphange "Ganesh Festival" was celebrated on Sunday evening, when Mr. Madhavdas Morarji presided. The hall was artistically and gaily decorated. A programme of music, physical exercises and brief dramatic pieces was gone through. The programme was highly appreciated by the President and the guests. Suitable speeches were made on the occasion. After the vote of thanks to the President and distribution of "Prasad" the gathering terminated.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Wildenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m on Thursday the 27th September 1928.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant.

LECTURES ON HOME HYGIENE.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, lectures on Home Hygiene for women of Bombay will commence in the Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki Ambulance Classes on the premises of the Seva Sadan, New Gamdevi Road, from Saturday next (he 30th instant) at 5 p.m. The course consists of baout ten lectures in English, every Saturday from 5 to 6 p.m., on the communicable diseases of the tropies, malaria, kala-azar and sand-fly fevers, air and ventilation, water and water supplies, food, clothing, insects and diseases, etc. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. The class is open to ladies of all communities, knowing English.

RLY. SEASON-PASS FOUND.

Found one third-class quarterly pass between Virla Parla and Grant Road, available upto 10th December, 1928. Owner should see the Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, between the hours of 1 and 6-30 p.b. at the office at Beryl House, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 13.

BANK PEONS OF BOMBAY ORGANIZED.

On Sunday afternoon a general meeting of the Bank Peons' Union, Bombay was held at Kashtriya Maratha Dynati Samaj Hall, Girgaon, under the presidentship of Mr. Jhabvala when besides the members of the Union there were also representatives of different other Unions.

The announcement of the registration of the Union was hailed with joy. Different members spoke on different grievances of theirs and Mr. Sawant, the Union's Secretary, read accounts as welll as correspondence which were passed. Thereafter the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Managers of the different Banks should grant official recognition to the Union now that the same is registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(2) That the Peons of Bombay be granted the following demands:—(a) Minimum pay of Rs. 40 to start with. (b) Gratuity for long and faithful service. (c) Provident Fund and Pension after 25 years' service. (d) One month's privilege leave and sick leave. (e) 8-1/2 hours duty and over time payment.

MASTER VASANT'S MUSICAL CONCERT.

With a view to inculcate love among students a musical concert of Master Vasant has been organised which will take place on Sunday evening at 8-30 p.m. in the Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, under the presidency of Mr. K .M. Munshi, Advocate. The proceeds of the concert will be handed over to Master Vasant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Clan Macbride" left Suez on the evening of 22nd instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Clan Urquhart" arrived in London on the afternoon of 21st instant.

MUNICIPAL WORK-MEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, on Monday last and unanimously passd several resolutions, among which was the following:—"This meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay deeply regrets the action of the Foreman of the Municipal Workshops in coming in the way of the men who have a right to organizing themselves into a Union which is registered under the Government Act an recognised by the Municipality in a variety of ways creating harassments and hardships to the members, and earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner to warn such Officers against their action."

EPISODES FROM SHRI KRISHNA'S LIFE.

The recently started Santa Cruz Sahitya Samaj, treated the citizens of Santa Cruz with remarkable dramatic performances on Saturday night, at the Poddar School Hall. The occasion was the celebration of Radha-Jayanti, the beloved queen of Shri Krishna.

The acting and singing during the whole show were spendid. Messrs. Harilal Bhatt and Manherram Mehta, the Secretary and Chairman, respectively, of the Samaj, made brief speeches, explaining the aims and objects of the Samaj.

TODAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

At Girgaon, opposite Majestic Cinema (under the acspices of the Kudaleshkar Brahmin Nivas). Mr. S. R. Tendolkar's lecture 3 p.m.; Kumar Vinaya Mandir Mela, 10-30 p.m.
At Fanaswadi, Jagannatha's Chawl, Pravachan by Mr. N. Shastri, 9 p.m.
At Princess Street, near Ashoka Building. Bhajan of Vaishya Mela, 7 p.m.; Mr. P. R. Nageshwar's Hari Kirtan 9 p.m.
At Matunga (under the auspices of Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj). Bai Durgabai Sathe's Hari-Kirtan (for ladies) 3 p.m.; Veer Wamanrao Joshi's lecture 9 p.m.
At Bandra (under the auspices of S. G. U. Committee). Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta's lecture 9-10 p.m.; Bhajan 10 p.m.
At Kandewadi, Shenvi Gully (under the acspices of B. S. M. Mandal). Mr. G. B. Pankar's Hari-Kirtan, 9-30 p.m.

IN AID OF UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT EXTENSION FUND

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

There is to be a really fine concert held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall on Thursday (teh 27th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). All Bombay's best Europeans and Indian artists will be performing and this will be a unique opportunity of hearing them all together. A real treat is in store for lovers of really good European classical music and all Bombay is cordially invited to it. The entrance is absolutely free of charge. A collection for the fund will be made during the interval when all are requested to give their mite.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor M. S. Commissariat, M.A., I.E.S., of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver Lecture V of his course of University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, First Floor, opposite Watson Hotel Building, under the chairmanship of Rev. Father H. Heras, Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Mandelslo's Travels in Gujarat (1638)."

Professor Commissariat will deliver the sixth and concluding lecture of his course at the sam eplace and at the same time under the chairmanship of Shams-el-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Modi, C.I.E., on Thursday, (the 27th inst.) instead of on Friday (the 28th), as previously announced. The subject of thislecture is "The economic condition and the trade and manufactures of Gujarat during the Moghul period."

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1928.

The Government of India have said to the Public Safety Bill "Requiescat in pace." I noticed yesterday evening an atmosphere of gloom and grim foreboding in parts of Bombay where the vested interests exercise their activity. What was India coming to? Gone are the days when the Pagoda Tree could be shaken with a lot of "natives" obsequiously helping the "Burra Sab" in the process.

Now everything is Red, Red, Red. Indian labourers, particularly in the coal mines, and the jute mills, and on the railways demand a living wage. Yes, they hold meetings and agitate and natives of England who have known what penury and misery means come out and tell them that their agitation is right.

One small legislative measure, just a little authority to whisk people away whenever it likes and officialdom would have stopped all this rot. But what can you do? Representatives of vested interests are not to be found at their post of duty in the Government lobby in the Assembly, one enters even by the wrong door and forfeits his vote.

The vested interests have discovered a great grievance. The something that was rotten in the Simla Denmark has been found out.

Government are in a perpetual minority in the Assembly. Drat that man, Montagu, whatever did he mean by betraying the Trustees of India in this vile manner?

And the cry goes up—The Simon Seven must change all this. India must be saved—so that Indians can enjoy the undisturbed right of toiling for others on starvation wages, under a perpetual sense of humiliation that they are a subject race.

That is why, according to an Anglo-Indian journal, the Viceroy refused to "recommend" to the Assembly that it should reconsider the Bill.

We are informed that "His Excellency and his advisers feel that an effective way of impressing on the Simon Commission the utter irresponsibility of the Assembly and the helplessness of Government who are in a perpetual minority in the House would be to let yesterday's verdict stand."

And Indians of all shades of political opinion, excepting the Toadies and the Jo-hukmis, fee' that they must be ever on the alert not to accept pseudo-Swaraj from Commissions whose object is to crush India's chances to win real Swaraj.

From Dalal Street comes a plaintive note, a lament which will draw tears from all Nationalists who believe that a "Herald" alone can bring Swaraj. The "I. N. Herald" talks of "incessant attempts in interested quarters to throttle it" ever since its birth.

In spite of this terrible ordeal, the "Herald" is determined to pursue the policy of continning to "champion the people's cause"! So all is well. The "Herald" "is in contact with the 'political' reality" that it must champion some cause.

Teacher (revising lesson on the cuckoo): "What is the chief thing we know about the cuckoo?"

Bright Pupil: "It doesn't lay its own eggs."

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH NOT DESIRABLE

MR. CLAYTON'S WONDERFUL HEALTH NOTIONS

PROPOSAL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday consideration was given to the resolution of Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz that the Standing Committee be requested to make a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs in the next year's budget for the construction of a Public Swimming Bath in the city.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram considered the proposition unpracticable and urged the House to turn it down owing to the financial stringency. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee for report.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar supported the proposition and said if the Corporation were prepared to spend money for a public crematorium he failed to see why they should not spend Rs. 2 lakhs for a Public Swimming Bath.

Dr. J. N. Chokay enquired if the swimming bath would be a Hindu bath or a Mahomedan bath. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai supported the proposition as he thought the swimming bath would be a source of recreation to the public.

NOT DESIRABLE.

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the motion and pointed out that that was the third time that a proposition of that kind was brought before the Corporation. He read portions from his report submitted in November, 1921, on the subject stating that the swimming bath was not desirable in the interest of public health as well as on technical grounds. He thought open sea was more preferable than a swimming bath.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot pointed out the inadvisability of spending Rs. 2 lakhs on a swimming bath when the Municipal funds were required for more urgent works of public utility. He also said from personal experience as a member of the Managing Committee of a public swimming bath that open sea was more preferable for reaction and for public health than a public bath.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved another amendment to accept the principle of a public swimming bath and the Roads Committee be requested to report on the matter.

On the question being put to vote Mr. Vaidya's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACCOUNTANT

MR. GORWALLA'S SERVICES TO BE RETURNED TO GOVT.

The question whether Mr. C. P. Gorwalla should be reverted to the Government service or be appointed Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust, came before the Improvements Board on Tuesday. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President, gave his ruling at the outset that there was no post of Secretary and therefore they could not appoint Mr. Gorwalla as Secretary. They could either revert him to Government service or appoint him Chief Accountant. Heated discussion then ensued and after a debate of an hour they decided to revert him to Government service.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved:—

"That in view of the fact that the term for which the services of Mr. C. P. Gorwalla were obtained from Government will expire on November 18th next, the Committee recommend the Board to arrange with the Auditor-General to extend the period of the loan of Mr. Gorwalla's services on the present conditions as regards salary and pension and leave contribution until November 12th, 1930, or until the Trust is amalgamated with the Municipality, should that event happen before that date, and that with effect from November 18th, 1928, Mr. Gorwalla be appointed Chief Accountant on the pay (Rs. 1,250) which he is now drawing."

RETURN HIS SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposing the proposition asked if it was fair to the public interest and the interest of the Trust to pay Rs. 1,579 to Mr. Gorwalla as Accountant. If they were to advertise, he thought, they would receive a number of applications on less pay. He therefore moved an amendment that the services of Mr. Gorwalla be returned to the Government.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved another amendment to refer the matter to the Improvement Committee for report.

Dr. J. A. De Souza supported Mr. Tairsee's amendment.

After some discussion Mr. Tairsee's amendment was declared carried by show of hands. A poll was demanded and resulted in 26 voting for it and 25 against it. It was then passed as a substantive proposition.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

MR. NARAYANLALL BANSILAL TO CONTEST FROM "C" WARD

It is understood that Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal of 205-207 Kalbadevi Road will contest the ensuing Municipal election for a seat from the "C" Ward.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1928.

MENACE TO LIBERTY AND LABOUR.

The casting vote of the President of the Assembly has, for the time being, saved the country from a menace to public liberty in the shape of the Bill miscalled Public Safety Bill. It is understood that Government will not proceed with the measure in this session. But their rush tactics all these days to hustle the Bill without giving the public or even the Assembly the usual time for considering the original Bill or the one as amended by the Select Committee and the panicky arguments of imminent danger from the Communists justify the fear that Government will not fail to take the earliest opportunity to bring up the measure in some form or other. It is, therefore, necessary for the public to beware of the danger that is yet ahead and to grasp fully the policy and implications of the Bill which is for the present thrown out. The real object of the Bill is to cripple Indian Labour under colour of protecting India from the alleged evils of Communism. In this respect it is only a supplement to the Trade Disputes Bill which is still before the Assembly. Government have seized the present occasion for the purpose of hustling both the Bills because they know that the country is distracted and pre-occupied with many other issues and because they think they can well exploit the widespread industrial and agrarian unrest for which, however, they are themselves largely responsible. They begin with designs on foreign Labour agitators because they think Indians would then be less opposed to them. But once the Bill is on the Statute Book, they would coolly argue: "If an act is a dangerous offence when committed by a foreigner, is it any the less dangerous when committed by an Indian"? And once the Assembly condemns a certain act and gives its assent to a certain extra-judicial procedure against it, with what face can it plead that the same procedure cannot be applied to the same act when committed by an Indian?

The public, therefore, should not condone the evil of the Bill merely because the Bill is directed against aliens. The right way to judge the Bill is to see whether certain acts proposed to be penalised really constitute an offence and whether there are adequate judical safeguards to prevent a misuse of the measure.

We have shown before that the provisions of the Bill are dangerously vague and dangerously comprehensive. All the time the Bill was discussed in the Assembly, most of the supporters of the Bill assumed or seemed to assume that the Bill was meant only against all Communists. They aimed against all Communists and every feature of Communism, Col. Crawford not blushing to repeat the exploded lies about nationalisation of women in Russia. This may be a clever device to side track the discussion of the actual provisions of the Bill, but the cursing of Communism was a little irrelevent. It, however, gave men like Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Belvi an opportunity to show that Communists were not all a bad lot and that many features of communism in Russia could compare favourably with the corresponding ones of a capitalistic or Imperialistic regime. But, we say, the praise or condemnation of the Communists is a little irrelevent. The Bill is not specially limited to Communists. It is far more comprehensive. Even in its amended form it penalises any action who in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council "directly or indirectly advocates" unlawful interference with the ownership of property or seeks to forment or utilise industrial or agrarian disputes or other disputes of a like nature with the direct object of subverting the authority of law .....or with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result." Past bitter experience should warn all that such a vague and sweeping provision might be easily twisted so as to penalise the most peaceful form of Satyagraha in industrial or agrarian disputes, like the one, for instance, in Bardoli.

The most dangerous feature of the Bill even in the amended form was the absence of adequate judicial safeguards against the misuse of the Act by the Executive. The amended Bill allowed only a farcical trial which was only calculated to mislead the world into believing that the accused had been judicially tried and found guilty. Mr. Srinivasa Iyangar, an ex-Advocate-General, thinks that "the accused cannot get impartiality in political matters from Sessions Judges." Besides under the amended Bill the information on which Government's removal order was based would not be available either to the accused or to his pleader. How would it have been possible for the accused to rebut the charges made against him when not furnished with the data on which the charges were framed. A trial which so handicaps the accused is but a mockery and a farce and a Bill which provides no better judicial safeguards is an outrage on justice, as reprehensible as many of those with which the Communists have been charged. The Assembly has done well to knock the Bill on the head. It is, however, necessary for all to know that the danger is not quite past.

WANTED FULL AND SEARCHING INQUIRY

A Hindu-Muslim riot broke out at Godhra in Gujarat on the 18th instant which resulted in the death of Mr. P. M. Shah, the President of the local Hindu Maha Sabha, severe injuries to Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, M.L.C., and more or less severe injuries to at least a dozen more persons. The riot began with an assault by hooligans on a Jain procession, after it had passed a mosque before which all music was stopped. It must be specially noted that the procession was escorted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Inspector and other police officers, who, it is reported, had suspected trouble and had taken special precautions. The precautions, however, did not prevent the riot. Since then newspapers have received fairly detailed reports of the riot and of the tension for a few days before it. While the Bombay Legislative Council eagerly expected to receive full reliable news of the riot from Government, the Home Member made a hopelessly inadequate and disappointing statement. In fact he did little more than read out a cryptic telegram from the District Magistrate, Panch Mahals. The telegram, while referring to "groundless rumours", gives practically no information about the true state of things except that the Magistrate held a meeting of Hindu and Muslim leaders. For the rest: "everything quiet." In reply to questions the Home Member says that he has received no information about alleged firing and stone-throwing or about whether the Muslims have held a meeting to condemn the excess. Government's information seems to be as meagre as were their preventive measures. The least Government can do now is to hold a prompt, independent and searching inquiry into the disturbances. It is needless to add that the Enquiry Committee should include a few Councillors and that any delay in the appointment of the Committee will be hardly conducive to the good reputation of Government.

CASTE IN SCHOOLS

The Corporation has done well to scotch the attempt to revive invidious caste prejudices in its schools. Till about a year ago the so-called Depressed class boys in the Municipal schools were compelled to use separate drinking pots for themselves. The Corporation then rightly decided to make no distinction between caste and caste in schools. Some reactionaries made an attempt at the Corporation meeting on Monday to revive the old practice, but miserably failed to make out any case for it. Of all the pleas urged in support of the old practice the most preposterous was that advanced by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who, by the way, belongs to the Nationalist Party. He recommended the old practice on medical grounds. He could only be understood to mean that if a set of water pots was used by all "caste Hindu" boys, it was perfectly hygienic, but the moment the "depressed" class boys, however clean, were allowed to use the set, the method would become suddenly unhygienic. All that hygiene requires is that every boy should be asked to wash a pot well before using it. Mr. Desai's cry of "religion in danger" is preposterous as well as mischievous. The Corporation, while doing its duty like any other public institution in providing a liberal supply of water pots, does not compel any boy to use only those pots. But Mr. Desai and other reactionaries think that the mere touch of an untouchable boy contaminates a pot so much that it cannot be made clean even after washing. And inasmuch as they seek to foist this outrageous view on the Corporation, it is they who force their class prejudices on the public and bring religion into contempt.

GANDHI--THE CONSCIENCE OF INDIA.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF HIM.

(BY THE REV. J. Z. HODGE).

Since the great days when "Ranji" was a household word in England no Indian has touched the imagination of so wide a Western world as Mahatma Gandhi. In the elect circles of science and literature the distinguished names of Jagadish Chandra Bose and Rabindranath Tagore have long commanded respect; but in the wider world of common men it is the name of Gandhi—very often, I grieve to say, mispronounced—that wins a hearing for India. We have it on the highest authority that "A prophet is not without honour save in his own country," and it looks as if England and this greatly misunderstood son of India were to prove the saying true in our time.

FAR-REACHING VOICE.

It is not easy to interest England in these days: she is tremendously busy with her own immediate affairs, and India is too far away to give her serious concern; but the voice of the Mahatma carries far and when he speaks, men and women of every class sit up and listen. By sheer force of character, novelty of method and refreshing candour of speech, he arrests attention and raises India to the dignity of a real issue. He has won for "Swaraj" a permanent place in the English language and enhanced the self-respect of his country, so much so that no Indian now need walk the streets of London ashamed of the land that gave him birth. It is enough that he is of the race and lineage of Gandhi.

INTEREST IN THE MAHATMA'S TEACHING.

During my recent furlough, the greater part of which was spent in Edinburgh, where learning and democracy still foregather, I was met time and again with the request "Tell us something about Gandhi," and I was happy to respond. I found in my travels two classes who had already made up their minds and were not in a mood for further light: all they asked was that I should agree with them. These were the rhapsodists who hail him as a new Messiah or, at least, another Moses born to lead a reluctant race into a new land of peace and plenty, and the old guard of empire-builders, official and commercial, who see in him the evil genius of India and the implacable foe of England. These may be dismissed as extreme views; but apart from them there is a vast constituency interested in the Mahatma and doing its best to understand him. This is no easy matter, for he is a puzzle to his own people. He writes much and speaks freely on many subjects, with the embarrassing result that he is often quoted effectively against himself. Notwithstanding this handicap, Mr. Gandhi has an appreciative gallery in the West, and there are many serious spirits who feel he has lighted on something that is of incalculable value to the race, but what that something is they are not quite sure. Politicians, of course, find him an engaging study. They point, however, to the failure of his great Home Rule Drive of 1922 as an illustration of his incapacity for political leadership, and some of them rank him as a "failed Mussolini." Happily, politicians are not taken too seriously in England and we need not weep therefore if they give the Mahatma the cold shoulder. There are other and higher ranks in England where he is known and respected. For example, I found the Mahatma and his Message eagerly and sympathetically discussed in the following circles—the Christian Church, the Labour Party, the Universities and that smaller group of thinkers who grapple with economic probleme in the spirit of John Ruskin. It is no small achievement to have won the ear of such an audience.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND GANDHI.

The Christian Church in England is greatly occupied with the Mahatma. He has been the text of many sermons and the fertile source of many quotations. His austerity of life—but for his disarming smile he might be called the last of the Puritans—his exemplary character, his childlike candour, his belief in prayer and his essentially religious outlook make a strong appeal to those who put Religion first and strive to translate the principles of Jesus Christ into daily life and practice. Like other ancient institutions the Christian Church is under trial, and the challenge grows more and more insistent that practice must square with profession, and that the Lord Jesus Christ himself must have the first and last call on the loyalties and ardours of his followers. The average preacher is on his defence and is hard pressed at times to produce an unanswerable "Christian Evidence."

NEW STAR IN THE EAST.

He sees this new star rising in the East and concludes, somewhat hastily, that it is a light from heaven. A life so far removed from selfish ends is to him an expression of the mind of Christ and in his enthusiasm he invites the Mahatma to share his pulpit. Although he proclaims himself a Hindu, as all his fathers were, I found a general disposition to rank him as a Christian, on the Bible principle "By their fruits ye shall know them," and I ran across one sanguine preacher who affirmed that "Mr. Gandhi is a better Christian than the missionaries who try to convert him." It was with some small satisfaction I pointed out to him afterwards that missionaries had now ceased to try and convert Mahatma Gandhi and were in fact endeavouring to let the Mahatma convert them!! That he has been profoundly influenced by the Christian view we need not doubt and that the august yet

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is contended by those who scoff at liberty that a free democracy is inconsistent with national efficiency. . . . . Our reply to this charge is that efficiency is no substitute for liberty. More than that. We aver that liberty is essential to ultimate efficiency."

—LLOYD GEORGE.

The Only Course.

The death of Sarwat Pasha is a great loss to the moderate elements in Egyptian party politics. The Wafdists could not possibly agree with his policy of bending meekly before the British, but even the Wafdists came to regard him later as a man who fought with no little courage when he found that the truculent attitude of the British Foreign Office had for its object the whittling down of the modest demands he made for his country in the treaty with Britain he endeavoured to negotiate. Nationalism in Egypt is now being muzzled and suppressed by a disciple of Sarwat Pasha who has neither his experience nor his knowledge of how strong the Wafd is, rooted as it is permanently in the soil. The only course for the Egyptian people is to end the tyranny under which they are being governed now by making a persistent and nation-wide agitation which will compel King Fuad to agree to rule again as a constitutional monarch.

"India's" Indifference.

According to a Reuter message from Geneva Sir Edward Chamier, the "representative" of India on the League Committee which discussed the model bilateral conventions for peaceful settlement of international disputes, remarked that it was improbable that India would take much interest in the general Act. He announced that the Indian Delegation did not, therefore, propose to participate "in the much too hurried discussion of a most complicated document". The League has thus been reminded of the fact that as a subject country India is debarred by her self-imposed trustees from participating in discussions about a most interesting aspect of international labour legislation. If the free countries of the world accept the bilateral conventions scheme proposed at the League and agree to respect it as a part of international law a good deal of co-operative benefit will result to the whole world. Is not the real India interested in this, although the aliens who take upon themselves to "represent" her at Geneva do not choose to think she is?

Two Dictators Agree.

Signor Mussolini, the Dictator of Italy, and M. Venizelos, the Dictator de facto of Greece have concluded an Italo-Greek Pact. Coming so soon after the signing of the Kellogg Pact, the understanding between the Dictators is significant. The contents of the Pact indicate that the ways of the old diplomacy are still to be actively pursued in Europe, governments making alliances for fear that a third may attack them. The Italo-Greek understanding will be regarded with apprehensive interest in the Balkan States, where the feeling that Italy, her protege Albania and now Greece are preparing a cordon of isolation against them will be naturally predominant.

THE RUBAIYAT OF A RUINED RACER.

(BY R. P. B.)

I.

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
The racing folks and heard great argument
About it and about: but evermore
Came out by the same Door as in I went.

2.

With them the Seed of Avarice did I sow
And with my own hand labour'd it to grow:
And this was all the Harvest that I reap'd—
"I wept for Joy and gathered Want and Woe"

3.

Alike for those who for Flukes prepare,
And those that after Favourites do stare.
A Muezzin from the Tower of Darkness cries
"Fools! your Chance is neither Here nor There."

4.

Oh, know this truth and leave the Wise
To talk: one thing is certain, that Money flies;
One thing is certain, and the Rest is Lies;
The Money that once has gone for ever dies.

THE WAY TO WEED OUT COMMUNALISM.

(BY J. E. ROSAIR.)

Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru concluded an interesting address to the students of the Madras Law College on the 14th instant with this appeal, "The time has really come, when young-men, whatever be the creed to which they may belong, whatever be the faith they may profess or inherit, should band themselves together into a sort of league and take a solemn vow, that whatever else may deflect their course, communalism shall not."

If we seek for the true reason for the great dissensions in India, political and religious, it will be found there is unanimity of opinion that communal discord in India is due to economic causes created through unemployment among the masses in each community, affecting every province.

If India is to be saved from increasing disruption through communal discord, what better league can the young-men of India establish than a League for Prevention of Unemployment?

The present-day world has innumerable leagues, from the foremost League of Nations to countless minor leagues, but no League for Prevention of Unemployment has yet been established as a permanent institution in India, and under the existing circumstances of the country the best way to maintain and strengthen the spirit of goodwill and unity is to establish a broad popular basis of prevention of unemployment.

The question, however, of prevention of unemployment is fundamentally one of finance to help our workless neighbour by finding for them the funds to undertake some remunerative work, and every reasonable person will admit that it is neither pernicious nor an offence against society to create funds for the purpose through the sporting spirit of the public by holding annual lotteries controlled by an inuential Committee.

Considering that India has a popula-

(Continued on page 11).

SIMPSON'S IGNORANCE OF PARLIAMENTARY ETIQUETTE

EUROPEAN M.L.A. EATS HUMBLE PIE

"Bolshie" Bill and Press Bill Shelved for Present

PRESIDENT PATEL POPULAR AS EVER

The Simla session of the Assembly, full of eventful incidents has ended.

The Government decision not to proceed further with the "Bolshie" Bill and the postponement of the Press Bill was well received by the House.

In spite of the mean and mischievous attempts made to besmear the fair name of the Speaker, President Patel has emerged out completely vindicated and his popularity is as unshaken as ever.

The press correspondents who lent their support to this campaign of calumny against the Chair have been punished. Their press passes have been cancelled and they will be renewed only on their tendering an apology to the Chair.

EVENTFUL SESSION ENDS

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

By the time the Legislative Assembly met to-day the news had spread that Government had decided to accept the Assembly's verdict on the Public Safety Bill for the present and not to proceed with it this session.

It is understood that the Press Bill will not be moved to-day, as Sir Denys Bray is not yet fit to attend to-day's sitting and it is doubtful whether his bill will be proceeded with this session.

The only interesting item for consideration by the Assembly to-day is the question of the separation of Railway Accounts from Audit.

SIR JAMES' APOLOGY.

Sir James Simpson apologised for yesterday's incident for which he had already received a rebuke from the Chair. Sir James said being a new member he was not fully conversant with etiquette and the rules. Since the incident he had learnt that by entering the House from behind the Chair he had committed a serious breach of parliamentary etiquette. He, therefore, expressed his sincere regret and apologised to the Chair and the House.

Mr. Webb, the Chief Official Whip, explained the circumstances which led to the incident. He said rumours had gone abroad that he brought Sir James Simpson through the President's door. This was absolutely incorrect. He was in his seat when Sir James came. He thought Sir James could go and vote, but soon realised that he was wrong, and he asked Sir James not to vote.

Mr. Crerar on behalf of Government expressed regret and said that it would be deplored by the members concerned.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL GESTURE.

The President said that he sympathised with Sir James who was not only unable to vote for his constituency but very nearly, or rather completely, incurred the displeasure of the Chair and of the House. But considering the fact that Sir James was new to the House and was not fully conversant with Parliamentary etiquette and the rules Mr. Patel hoped that the House would accept his apology. Sir James came to him this morning, and expressed his regret for having entered the House by the President's door. Mr. Patel said that this session was somehow full of a series of deplorable incidents. The President hoped the House would forget the incident. (Applause).

After Sir James Simpson's apology had been accepted by the Chair the House proceeded to elect members to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department and to the Committee on the separation of railway finances from the general finances.

On the motion of Mr. McWatters the Bill amending the Indian Patens and Designs Act, 1911, was circulated for eliciting opinion.

PRESS BILL.

The next motion on the agenda was Sir Denys Bray's Bill to amend the Penal Code (Press Bill).

Mr. Crerar regretted that Sir Denys Bray was not in a position to be personally present to make the motion.

The President asked Mr. Crerar what the intention of the Government was regarding this Bill.

HOLDING UP TILL FEBRUARY.

Mr. Crerar said that Government intended to hold it up till February.

At question time Mr. Bajpai replying to Mr. S. C. Dutta regarding tea swindlings said that Government of India were not aware that the evil was widespread. The matter primarily concerned local Governments whose attention had been drawn recently, with reference to a question asked by Sir Darcy Lindsay in the Assembly in March 1927. Action had already been taken or was being taken by local Governments to prescribe, under their Food Adulteration Acts, a standard quality of tea for sale for human consumption. Government did not consider that any further action was necessary at present.

Mr. McWatters replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra said that it had been decided to locate the office of the Audit Officer of the Stores Department permanently at Delhi. The question of permanent location of the Stores Department has not yet been decided. The relative merits of places of commercial importance would be taken into consideration in deciding this question.

On the motion of Mr. Smillidy, the Assembly agreed to the amendments made by the Council of State to the Indian Succession Bill.

The House then proceeded with the further consideration of the motion of Mr. Parsons regarding the separation of Railway Audit from the Railway

RAILWAY AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

SCHEME OF SEPARATION.

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Parson's motion for a supplementary grant of Rs. 12,000 to cover the initial outlay for the scheme of separation of the railway audit from the railway accounts and for making the Clearing Accounts Office permanent.

THE E. I. R. EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Neogy resuming his speech said that the experiment in the East Indian Railway could not give conclusive evidence of success mainly because of the arrears accumulated due to the transfer of the railway to state-management, secondly because the combined system had never been in force on the East Indian Railway and therefore a comparison of the results was not possible and thirdly the enthusiasm was entirely due to the fact that they were temporary hands and wished the office to be made permanent at all costs. Mr. Neogy pointed out that economy was shown because it was intended to pay the accounts service lower salary, but he asked what guarantee there was that the Assembly would not be asked to increase these amoluments later and if the scheme went wrong Mr. Parsons would not be here to face the music. To-day Mr. Parsons might say: "I am the Railway Board" (laughter) but the House must ask for further evidence before agreeing to the scheme. Therefore he urged that the experiment should continue for another three years.

"CONSISTENCY VIRTUE OF ASS!"

Mr. Ranga Iyer admitted that he had opposed the scheme for separation four years ago, but he would support it now as consistency was the virtue of the ass! (Laughter).

Mr. Neogy: What has brought about this transformation? (Laughter).

Mr. Ranga Iyer:—The success of the experiment.

Mr. Neogy:—Oh!

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury asked the Muslim members to refuse all grants to the Railway Board so long as communal representation was not secured.

The President ruled the remarks out of order as only the merit of the question could be discussed on a supplementary grant.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar neither supported nor opposed the demand and particularly objected to the matter coming before the House in the shape of a supplementary demand.

MOST IRREGULAR DEVISE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta expressed surprise

(Continued on page 8.)

GODHRA RIOT, A DEEP-ROOTED CONSPIRACY"

MR. MUKADAM'S ALLEGATIONS

GOVT. LIKELY TO SET UP INQUIRY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The situation created by the Hindu-Muslim riots at Godhra has been engaging the attention of the members of the Council. Mr. Swaminarayan has already tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the serious situation. If the President allows the motion will be made to-morrow.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. Laxmikant Shrikant Sheth have come here from Godhra with the latest information about the riots and the situation now prevailing at Godhra. They are meeting members of the Council for to-morrow's motion.

It is not unlikely that the Government will appoint an official enquiry to go into the causes of these riots. If such an enquiry is set up before the adjournment motion is allowed by the President the matter of the motion will be treated as 'sub judice' and very probably the motion will be disallowed.

A DEEP-ROOTED CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, has addressed a letter to his colleagues in the Council from the Godhra Civil Hospital. In this letter Mr. Mukadam narrates the whole story of the riots that took place on the 18th instant. Mr. Mukadam alleges that the Mahomedan police of Godhra are openly with Mahomedan hooligans and every leniency is shown to the Mahomedans by the officials on the spot.

Mr. Mukadam accuses the Collector and other Government officers of apathy towards the sufferers. Mr. Mukadam says the people will not be at rest unless and until the present Collector and the Superintendent are transferred immediately. He further alleges that there is a deep-rooted conspiracy at the bottom of these riots. Mr. Mukadam has given a challenge that he is prepared to prove every word of his allegation.

INDIAN HOSTILITY TO SIMON TEAM

LABOUR PARTY'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party to the Annual Conference at Birmingham opening on October 1 referring to the Simon Commission says that since the Commission's return from India the Executive has been in close consultation with the Party's two representatives and conversations have occurred with Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon with regard to what could be done to remove the hostility of some sections of Indian opinion.

The Party feel that the opposition in India is based on misapprehension, which is undoubtedly aggravated by way the Government has handled the matter. Opinion is still held, however, that the recognition of the Committee and co-operation in the inquiry will be in the best interests of India."—Reuter.

WATERSIDE WORKERS' STRIKE

MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Brisbane.—There was a most important development in the waterside workers' strike yesterday when the seamen of the interstate trade decided to supply steam for volunteer workers.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON DIVORCE

A FIRST ARTICLE FOR "BRITANIA"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Lord Birkenhead did not attend the Cabinet yesterday owing to critical illness of his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Taylore Smith octogenarian who is in the nursing home.

Lord Birkenhead is writing an article on the subject of divorce for the first issue of a new weekly: "Britannia" edited by Gilbert Frankaij.—Reuters.

AFGHANO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Cairo.—The foreign Minister has instructed Nashaat Pasha, Egyptian Minister at Teheran, to proceed to Kabul to sign the Afghan-Egyptian treaty of friendship before proceeding to Europe to take up his new appointment at Berlin.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

West Palbeach. (Florida.) The Red Cross authorities estimate the deathroll in the Florida hurricane at over 2300.—Reuters.

Batavia.—The first of four Dutch mail-carrying aeroplanes has arrived here.—Reuter.

MILITARY TRAINING TO STUDENTS

UNIVERSITY 'S RIGHT TAKEN AWAY

BOMBAY COUNCIL IN SESSION

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

To-day's proceedings of the Council were considerably enlivened by a heated debate on the Bill amending the University Act. The Bill takes away from the University the function of giving military training to students and more than that it makes it obligatory on the University to make grants out of its own funds towards the maintenance of the University Corps. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, who is now the Minister for Local Self-Government, came forward to father the Bill and take the odium upon his head.

It was made clear by several non-official speakers that the measure was not so innocent as it was made out by the Minister. There are only four clauses to this Bill, three of which were pressed to a division. Ultimately the Bill passed all its three readings. To-morrow the House will proceed with non-official business.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

POONA, Sept. 25.

The Council proceeded to-day to discuss the Bill to amend the Bombay University Act 1928. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai moved the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill contemplates to otake away from the University the function of giving military training to students, a function which is assigned to the University, under the Act. It further lays down that the University shall make grants from its funds towards the maintenance of any University Corps established for the University under the Indian Territorial Force Act 1920.

The statement attached to the Bill says that the object of the amendment is to make it clear that the provision is not intended to do anything beyond enabling the University to make financial provision for the military training of students.

The Minister explained to the House that the amendment sought to be made in the Act was merely a formal nature and did not involve any drastic change in the Act.

Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji raised a point of order that the Bill could not be proceeded with as sufficient notice thereof was not given.

The President, however, used his discretionary powers and allowed the Bill to proceed.

MR. KALE OPPOSES BILL.

Rao Bahadur Kale of Satara speaking on the Bill observed that the change contemplated was more than of a formal character. He wondered why the new Minister for Education should not have sponsored the Bill himself.

Moulavi Rafiudin Ahmed, Minister for Education, supported the Bill. Explaining why he did not introduce the measure himself he remarked that he did not like the University Act to be a joint aspect. It was for that reason that he had allowed the Bill to be moved by his colleague. The Bill, dowever, had his fullest support. It could not be contended, he argued, that the Senate would be sorry if the Bill was carried.

A CRY IN WILDERNESS.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar of Karachi opined that the change was not so innocent as was made out by the two Ministers. It was however of no use wasting their breath on the Bill as he could see it quite distinctly that there was nothing like opposition left in the Council. (Laughter). What would be the opposition, he asked, if that Bill were carried? If any time in future the Senate might want to make military training compulsory for school and colege boys such an action on the part of the Senate would be deemed "ultra vires" under the Act.

Dr. Dixit supported the first reading of the Bill.

MR. BALUBHAI FOR COMPULSORY TRAINING.

Mr. Balubhai Desai opposing the Bill said the whole position was reduced to this that if the Bill were not carried the University Act would not come into operation. In his opinion it was a splendid opportunity for those who had opposed the University Bill. Military training must form parts of popular institutions like the University. In fact time had come when military training ought to be made compulsory for every adult in India.

GOVT.'S SUSPICIONS ABOUT UNIVERSITY.

Mr. V. N. Jog of Dharwar opposing the Bill said he was a member of the Select Committee to which the University Bill was referred. The change which the Government now wanted to make gave them one more indication that the Government had not any confidence in the University.

Mr. Swami Narayan opined that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Asavale opposed that clause of the amending Bill which repeals the provision made in the University Bill empowering the Syndicate to frame ordenances laying down "inter alia" the conditions to be complied with by the schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidattes for Matriculation Examination.

MINISTER REPLIES.

The Minister in charge of the Bill replying to the debate clarified the whole situation. He explained to the House why the transference of power from the Syndicate to the Senate was made in the amending Bill. The Government of India, he said, were insisting that the power of laying down conditions to be complied with by schools must not rest with the University but must rest with the Government. On the other hand the University had insisted that this power must remain in their own hands as it did several years past. A long correspondence ensued on this point between the Government of India and the Bombay Government and a "via media" was arrived at that the power should rest with the Senate and not with the Syndicate.

The Minister told the House that the Government of Bombay had throughout the controversy supported the view of the University and there was no ground for any suspicion.

Coming to the question of military training the Minister frankly admitted that his personal view in the matter was that military training ought to be made compulsory for University students but they had to do that within the four corners of the statutes and by slow degrees.

The first reading of the Bill was pressed to a division. It was carried 40 members voting for and 36 against.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Swami Narayan's motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was defeated.

The Bill was then read clause by clause. There was another division on Clause 2 of the Bill. The clause stood as part of the Bill. The opposition was insistent upon having a division almost on every clause. Clause 3 was pressed to a division and carried. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

After the University Bill had been disposed of the demands for Supplementary Grants were taken for consideration. Sir Gulamhussani Hidayatullah made a demand for a grant of Rs. 22,000 for remodelling the Kander branch ex-Mahiwah Canal.

Khan Bhadur Bhutto and Mr. Narsindas Bechar supported the demand. The grant was made after it had been further supported by Mr. Baloch and Rao Bahadur Angadi. Sir Gulamhussain made another demand for a grant of Rs. 1,53,000 for excavating the Pateji branch ex-Indus to the 62nd mile Western Nara.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji advocated the re-estimation of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme as the expenditure on almost all items was swelling beyond proportion.

The House then rose for the day.

WANT TO LIVE IN HARMONY WITH BRITISH INDIA.

BUT WON'T SUBMIT TO DICTATION.

Maharaja of Patiala Speaks

"OUR ATTACHMENT TO CROWN UNSHAKABLE"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Montrex—The Maharajah of Patiala who is en-route to London to attend conference on Princes' position, interviewed by Reuter emphasised that the Princes' attachment to the Crown was unshakable.

They were profoundly convinced that British connection was vitally necessary to India and that the paramount and uniting influence of Britain was the one link between British India and Indian States.

The Princes did not desire to add to the difficulties of the progress of British India towards self-government and wished the nothing more than to live in harmony with British India and to co-operate with its Government in promoting the progress of the whole of India."

NEVER SUBMIT TO GOVT. BY THE BRITISH INDIA.

"It is most regrettable that All Parties Conference did not reciprocate our attitude of friendliness and detachment but has gone out of its way to settle our future without consulting us. The time has therefore come for us to make clear that our political relations are with the British Crown with which our ancestors entered into enagements, which we are proud to honour and that we and our people will never submit to be governed by British India over many parts of which our States formerly held sway"

"The proposals of the All Parties Conference have only strengthened our unalterable determination to safeguard at cost of any sacrifice, our separate political existence. While we offer friendly co-operation with British India we and our people will not tolerate for instant British Indian dictation.

THE VOCIFEROUS POLITICIANS.

"We have long been conscious that the silent loyalty of the States tended to count less in the world of politics than the vociferous claims of British Indian leaders. Our experience in last few years has convinced us that the Government of India, as at present constituted, tends to become more and more the Government of British India and less and less to remain the power capable of striking an even balance between the claims of British India and the rights of Indian States."

SEEKING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

The Maharaja of Patiala continuing said. It is far from our intention to call into question those powers in relation to the States which are secured to the Crown by treaties and engagements. We are seeking our constitutional rights and nothing more. But at present we do not enjoy all those rights. We are debarred from some of them by the position which has lately grown up in India. That is why great the majority of Indian States are appealing to Britain to rectify the present position before it is too late and recognise in any future scheme of governance of India that British India and Indian States are two entirely different entities between whom it is the responsibility of Britain to see fairplay".

The Maharaja of Patiala added that the Princes were entirely unanimous in holding that present system invariable, in the last resource, sacrificed the interests of the States to the interests of British India. They had yet to arrive at complete unanimity in regard to the best remedy for the difficulties. Very many of them believed that the solution would be along federal lines. They were endeavouring to devise scheme which would secure participation of the States in all-India affairs but leave the States and British India alike free to pursue their own lines of development in domestic affairs.—Reuter

OTHER SIDE OF SHIELD

STATE SUBJECTS LIVE IN PREMEDIEVAL TIMES

SEND OFF TO PROF ABHYANKAR

On the eve of his departure to England where he proceeds as the delegate of the State subjects to place the case of the State subjects before the Butler Committee, Prof. G. B. Abhyankar, Secretary of the All India State Subjects' Conference, was entertained to a "Tea Party" under the auspices of the Hyderabad Political Conference at the Servants of India Society on Tuesday evening.

Presiding over the function Mr. Raghavendrarao A. Sharma wished the guest a "bon voyage" and success in his mission to England. Having studied the problems relating to Indian States, and being in close touch with the aspirations of the State subjects for greater political rights, he proceeded, Prof. Abhyankar was pre-eminently suited to represent the State subjects before the Butler Committee. He hoped Prof. Abhyankar would champion the cause of the people of the States as he had done for the last several years and interpret the aspirations of the State peoples for greater political rights before the Butler Committee.

Prof. Abhyankar thanked the organisers for the reception given to him and said that he would spare no efforts to place their case before the Butler Committee. What the State subjects wanted, he said, was that Indian Princes, in their own interest, should concede to them the ordinary rights of citizenship. The State of things now obtaining was that all the Indian Princes enjoyed the powers of absolute monarchs and many of the abused these powers. The people in the State, he said, were behind medival times. The State subjects were indebted for the Nehru Report in which their position was defined, but he warned them not to be rest content with that, but carry on agitation for their rights. He hoped the Indian Princes would recognise the fundamental rights the State subjects for greater political freedom.

Prof. Abyankar was profusely garlanded and after partaking of refreshments the fuction terminated.

Another reception was accorded to Prof. Abhyankar at the Hirabag the same night when Mr. Manilal Kothari and several others wished him "bon voyage."

Prof. Abhyankar sails to-day (Wednesday) for England by the Italian liner "Cracovia".

ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT PATEL

Correspondents of "Times of India" and "Daily Telegraph" Punished

NO PASSES UNTIL APOLOGY TO CHAIR

Simla. Sept. 25.

Before adjourning the house sine die the President made two important statements as promised.

Mr. Patel said that the house had reached the conclusion of its labours this session. He wished to make a statement on two matters that were pending, firstly, in connection with the interpellations and resolution on the subject of a newspaper attack on the President's provincial tour and secondly, on the attack on the Chair's impartiality by two press correspondents.

Dealing with the first question Mr. further. While it was the established rule the Assembly to condemn attacks made on itself or on the President, he appealed Patel said that while he admitted the right to the members not to pursue the matter and practice in the house of Commons that questions should be publicly addressed to the speakker regarding the procedure and privileges of the house it was not permissible to give notice of such enquiries or have them printed in the notice paper, as it would be derogatory to the dignity of the Chair and incompatible with the decorum of the proceedings of the House to make the Chair enter into controversy. (applaus)

PROVINCEAL TOURS.

The practice o undertaking provincial tours had been started by Sir Frederick Whyte in pursuance of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's directions and also the directions give byMr. Montagu during conversations he had with Sir Frederick which Sir Frederick publicly stated in the Assembly. Thus the practic, apart from the recommendations of the Selbourne Committee, had the sanction of no less an authority than Mr. Montagu, who initiated and carried through Parliament the Reform Act. (applause)

The necessity for close co-ordination between the Presidents of the Assembly and the Provincial Councils had been emphasised by the Presidents' annual conferences.

LORD READING SUPPORT.

Continuing Mr. Patel informed the House that in 1925, after his election to the Chair he inquired of Lord Reading whether the practice of provincial tours and annua l conferences should be continued. Lord Reading wrote in reply that the change from an appointed to an elected President did not affect the position and that the President of the Assembly should maintain the same relations with the Presidents of the local Councils as had been maintained by his predecessor. (Applause).

The Presidents' Conference held in January unanimously resolved that the purpose of the Conference would be more effectively carried out if the President of the Assembly visited the Provinces from time to time for discussing with the President of each provincial council the difficulties and intricacies arising over questions of procedure, and attending meeting of the provincial councils. Mr. Patel hoped that H. E. had said enough to show that the practice of provincial visits by the President of the Assembly was wholly in public interests. He also assured the House that the visits had proved to be of the utmost benefit to all concerned. (Applause).

In a vast country like India, Mr. Patel said, it was absolutely necessary that there should be cordination of practice and general uniformity of procedure to the utmost extent. The present practice of provincial tours by the President of the Assembly ought to be welcomed by all anxious to see parliamentary institutions develop in this country on the right lines.

His last tour had a special interest. It was only last year that he returned from an European visit undertaken on his own, during which he had had the advantage of attending the sessions of the legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland and had had prolonged conversations with their Speakers. As the present constitution of the Provincial in India followed the lines of the representative institutions of Europe he had bee enabled with the knowledge thus acquired, more clearly to appreciate and discuss the difficulties felt in provincial legislatures. He hoped that the House fully appreciated the purpose of his visits to the Provincial Councils. (Applause).

The second statement by Mr. Patel was regarding the two press correspondents. He reminded the Assembly of Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion on the September 14th in which attention was drawn to certain criticisms against the President contained in a report in the "Times of India," and in a massage of the Simla carrspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

After examining the criticisms Mr. Patel said that he was satisfied that Pandit Motilal Nehru's contention was substantially correct. The writer in the "Times of India" had cleverl y avoided making any direct suggestion or charge, but had failed in the attempt to conceal his real motive. Such veiled insinuations and suggestions were more reprehensible than direct charges.

But the message to the "Daily Telegraph" contained a direct charge of partiality against the President. During the debate in the Assembl on member had a word to say in justification or in defence of the criticisms, ond the Home Member's fresh statement had left no room for doubt that the whole House dis-approved and condemned these criticisms.

WHY HE DELAYED HE LARGED.

He had delated taking action against the correspondents in the hope than they might see their way to tender to the Chair and to the house their unqualified apology. Not insult to injury by writing to him (President) that the house. He appprecinted the general support he had received from the Press in the discharge of his difficulty duties but he was driver to take action in the absence of apologies.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS PUNISHED

Therefore the President directed that with effect from to-day the Press passes granted to Messrs. Birt and Rice be cancelled and no notice papers, bills, etc. should be sent to them until further directions from the President. Sin these correspondents could renew applications (for Press Passes) which would be considered by the President if, in the meanwhile, full, frank, and unqualified apologates to the Chair and the house were forthcoming in therms approved by the President and published in such newspapers and in such a mannees as he might arprove.

The Assembly then stood adjoured sine die.

SIMLA SESSION OF ASSEMBLY ENDS

(Continued from page 7.)

at the fact that the Assembly was asked to sanction the necessary money for the proposal the principle of which had not been accepted by the House. He expected that the question would be brought in the form of a resolution. He considered the present devise as most irregular. If the House sanctioned the grant it would automatically confirm the perpetuation of the Clearing House Office. If Railways were run on business lines it was essential to separate audit from accounts. Carrying on the function of audit in the budget department was against the principles of financial propriety in business. It was necessary that a check should be made day after day to see whether it was running well. An accountan should always be available to manage and tell him how business was progressing. There should be no opposition to confirm the experiments of separation of accounts from audit on the East Indian Railway. Sir Frederick Gauntlett had characterised this experiment as a success and urged its adoption as a permanent measure. The Railway Standing Finance Committee has considered this question thoroughly and it was accepted as an economical and an efficien. proposotion. The Committee had decided that rules should not be promulgated before the committee had a say in the matter. Mr. Mehta said that in view of the various complaints received the Clearing House Office should not be made a permanent scheme side by side with separation of accounts from audit, but should bo allowed to go on until mature conclusion was reached. He referred in this connection to the application of Mr. S. C. Joshi, a labour leader and an M.L.C. of Bombay, who definitely stated that accounts in the Clearing House were not accurate. Accounts were in arrears and there was no real economy. Mr. Joshi was prepared to substantiate these allegations. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta added that the Standing Finance Committee had tried to prevent favouritism and corruption in the matter of recruitment of the staff under the separate scheme and press Indianisation.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru pressed that all rules and regulations governing the separation of the scheme should be placed before the Standing Finance Committee and not a single appointment should be made till then because the Railway Accounts service had been manned in the past in a manner which gave utter dissatisfaction to the Assembly. The claims of Indians, he said, should be consulted.

Mr. B. Das asked Mr. Parsons how the scheme would affect the higher Indian officers in the railways. It was high time, he said, the Railway Board centralised the stores purchasing policy of the railways.

MR. PARSONS' ASSURANCE.

Mr. Parsons replying regretted that it did not occur to him that the matter should have been brought before the Assembly in the form of a resolution and not in the form of a supplementary demand. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has replied to Mr. Neogy's criticism regarding the Auditor-General. The Railway Board was extremely anxious that audit should be independent. The estimates had been examined and accepted by the Auditor-General and it was also agreed that the scales of pay of the accounts staff should be lower. He assured Pandit Kunzru, Mr. B. Das and Mr. Matin Chaudhury that no vacancies either in the grade of officers or of clerks would be filled unless the rules regulating the appointments were approved by the Standing Finance Committee. Most of the appointments in the case of officers would be made among the present staff while the clerical appointments should be subject to an examination probably on the line of the examination held by the Auditor-General and even those appointed on a temporary basis would be subject to an examination. He assured Mr. Chaudhry that Government policy of minority representation would be observed.

The House adjourned for lunch.

House and carried by a majority.

Tde House adjourned for lunch.

Before adjourning the session the Assembly 'sine die' the President made a comprehensive statement on the purposes of his provincial tour and announced the cancelling of the press passes of Mr. Byrd and Mr. Rice, the Simla correspondents of the "Times of India" and the "Daily Telegraph" until an unqualified apology in terms approved by the Chair was tendered by the correspondents concerned.

The last business before the Legislative Assembly this session was the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the amendments to the standing orders, which is more than a year old.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar who was one of the members of the Select Committee, moved that the discussion on the motion Be postponed to the Delhi session. The House agreed to this.

GANPATI CAR BURNT DOWN

STUDENTS' PROCESSION ATTACKED

HARTAL IN DEVANGERE

BANGALORE, Sept. 25.

Further details have been received of the disturbance at Davangere, 160 miles from Bangalore. Crying "Deen", "Deen", and flourishing lathiss swords and country made firearms hundreds of Mahomedans are stated to have rushed on the students' Ganesha procession which was passing along a thoroughfare close to which was a mosque.

The terrified boys retreated.

Some more Mahomedans came out of the mosque and poured petrol on the decorated car in the procession and burnt it down. It is reported that the Hindus then retaliated and set fire to Mahomedan shops. The Mahomedans in the meanwhile were reinforced by fresh arrivals but they were checked by the police.

Telegrams have been addressed to the Maharaja by the citizens of Davangere praying for prompt action to protect life and property. All shops in the town are closed.—A. P.

N. G. S. R. MEN'S CONFIDENCE IN UNION

MR. NAIDU ASKS THEM TO BE NON-VIOLENT

HYDERABAD, Sept. 25.

Addressing a mass meeting of the strikers yesterday Mr. W. V. R. Naidu asked the men to be non-violent and to proceed on constitutional lines. The resolution of the All India Railwaymen's federation was read at the meeting. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Railway Union and promising to obey its mandates.

Mr. R. H. Parker, District Magistrate in the Administered Area and Under Secretary to the Resident, Mr. F. G. Wright, District Superintendent, Cantonment Police, Mr. E. V. Peers, Superintendent, Railway Police were present with armed police in the vicinity but there was no disturbance.—A. P.

BERLIN TO TOKIO IN 8DAY S

GERMAN AVIATOR'S VENTURE

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

The German aviator Baron von Huencfeld who recently flew the Atlantic in "Bremen" arrived at Karachi at 11/45 this morning in the aeroplane "The Europe", after flying throughout the night from Bushire down the Persian Gulf. Baron Von Huenefeld is attempting a fight from Berlin to Tokio in eight days but the unexpected delay at Bushire by the Persian Government authorities has reduced his chances of success considerably.—A. P.

HOOLIGANISM IN MILL AREA

PARSI MERCHANT ASSAULTED

The Morarji Gokuldas mill again worked with a small complement of operatives on Tuesday. They do not go out of the mill compound as their arrangement for boarding and lodging is made within the mill premises. They therefore do not come under the influence of the strikers or pickets. The police had kept a number of officers and constables to maintain law and order. The hooligans, however, do not miss an opportunity of assault, if they find anyone and on Monday evening a Parsi merchant was assaulted near Lal Baug as they suspected him of being a mill employee.

"A COLLEAGUE IN WORK AND PLAY"

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA

FAREWELL DINNER AT POONA

Speaking at the dinner to Sir Chunilal Mehta on the occasion of his retirement His Excellency the Governor said:—

"Sir Chunilal has been a Member of Council for 5 years and 3 months, and since Sir Henry Lawrence completed his term of office during 1926, has been Vice-President of the Executive Council. There is no one who does not agree that Sir Chunilal has carried out his public duties in a public-spirited manner at great personal self-sacrifice, and that he has been actuated solely by a desire to serve the Presidency and his fellow citizens. His few critics have all recognised this, but, as he knows as well as I do, one cannot be in public life without being the target of much comment. I confess I should think that anyone was a complete failure in public life if he was not severely criticised, for the public man who manages to please everyone must have no character, or believe in no definite policy. I have been in public life for a good many years, and I always keep a book of cuttings from the Press, and I am always anxious to see that, in that book, are included all the remarks most derogatory to myself. It is good for one to realise the worst about oneself, and when I read those cuttings I find that quite inadvertently but with the best intentions, I have apparently committed every possible crime, I could except, perhaps, suicide the only crime which my political opponents would have really been glad for me to have been guilty of!

Sir Chunilal has not, in the more kindly Press of this Country, been guilty, so far as I can gather, of so much as has been brought against me in other parts of the world, and all I can find him accused of is that he has not done as brilliantly as Finance Member as he did as Revenue Member and Minister and that, as I discovered in one paper, he committed a gross mistake in supporting the proposition of Government to appoint a Water Diviner!

EXPONDING SERVICES AND NON-EXPANDING REVENUE.

No man can make bricks without straw, and no Finance Member can be a success as such, in the estimation of the public, without money. I will not weary you with the grievances of the Bombay Government on our financial troubles, but you all know that the Meston Settlement, has made it quite impossible for any Chancellor of the Exchequer to find, out of a non-expanding revenue, the necessary revenue for constantly expanding services. Sir Chunilal is no conjurer.

ABOVE COMMUNIAL FEELING.

I notice, also that, because Sir Chunilal is a Hindu, it is imputed to him that he has favoured his community in preference to the Muhammadan community. I will not deny, for it would be useless to do so, that communal feelings do enter into politics in this country, but, with regard to Sir Chunilal's work during all the years I have been associated with him, I have never found any tinge of communal feeling. On the contrary, he has dealt with all questions, whether they affect Hindus or Muhammadans with a desire to do equal justice to all, and I think it would not be fair to Sir Chunilal if I did not give this as my own opinion an opinion which I am sure will be endorsed by my Muhammadan colleagues who have been associated with him.

To me he has been a friend and a colleague in work and play. I confess that when shortly after my arrival, I heard that he had captained the Hindu Cricket Eleven for many years, I felt confident that we should get on well together. I think we have. I know we have; and to-night, to me, is a very sad occasion for I feel that this is a time when I, personally, part with one with whom I have that real understanding born of common interests and thought.

To Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta I wish on your behalf and mine, all happiness and prosperity for the future. Sir, Chunilal is still a young man, and we count year in political life.

SEPARATION OF SIND,

OPPOSITION OF KARACHI HINDU SABHA.

From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

The Karachi Hindu Sabha is emphatically of opinion that the separation of Sind from Bombay will not only prove a very costly proposition but will also retard the political, economic, and educational progress of Sind in general and Hindus in particular. This Sabha strongly condemns this move of the Sind and Bombay Muslim M. L. C's as mischievous and communal and appeals to the other mebers, official and non-official, to oppose the resolution,

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ABBAS KHAN

VISHVESVARAYA COMMITTEE AT WORK

HIRED HOOLIGANS FOR SELF-PROTECTION

BANGALORE, Sept. 25.

Giving evidence before the Visvesvaraya Committee Subrama Chetty, a victim of the disturbance on July 30, denied the existence of any conspiracy to "overthrow Government, remove Dewan or vilify Mr. Abbas Khan."

As regards stories of Hindu attempts to remove Moslem tombs and attack on the mosques, witness declared that they had been spread by mischief makers. He said that Mr. Abbas Khan was mainly responsible for the trouble. Instead of seeking Government protection along constitutional lines, witness said, Mr. Abbas Khan had in a spirit of fanaticism hired hooligans for self-protection.—A. P.

MOSCOW MONEY FOR BOMBAY STRIKERS

MR. JHABWALLA GIVES ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, President, Bombay Mill Worker's Union Writes:—

The amount of £1059-8-5 was sent from Moscow through Germany to me as President of the Bombay Mill-Workers' Union on August 13th. The draft order lay with the Manager of the International Banking Corporation but no intimation was given to me for some days. It was on September 5th I was startled by the "Times of India" announcing that I had received the money which was a gross vilification and a mean attempt to weaken or shatter my long-established reputation among the workers of India. However that was an eye-opener to me and it set me go about from Bank to Bank enquiring if there was any money sent on to my name. It was on September 11 that I stumbled on the International Banking Corporation whose Head-Accountant told me Rs. 14101-1-0 were awaiting me and even though I was written to I did not go to the Bank. The money was delivered to me without any explanation as to why if the draft order was in Bombay so long it was not passed on to me at once. Leaving this diplomatic business I immediately set about dispensing with the amount. It has been given away to the joint Strike Committee as follows:—

Rs. 4000/- Given on 11-9-1928.
Rs. 6000/- Given on 18-9-1928.
Rs 4080/- Given on 25-9-1928.

Total Rs. 14,080.

The balance of Rs. 21/- was utilized by the Bombay Mill-Workers' Union for expenses such as Telegrams, Postage etc., to the foreign countries.

The Managing Committee of Bombay Mill-Workers' Union at one stage had decided to keep Rs. 601/- for organisation purposes but at the request of the Joint Strike Committee for the use of that amount also the same was delivered over to without hesitation.

Acknowledgements have been made to the senders and receipts are on the files of the Bombay Mill-Workers' Union for anybody's inspection.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Sept. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	18.79
To-day's Opening Rate	18.63
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	18.57
Difference	—.22

Broach Expectations Rs. 340 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	9.53
To-day's Opening Rate	9.56
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.69
Difference	+.16

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept 25.
Silver Ready	26 5 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 7 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept 25.
1st Settlement	59 8 0
2nd Settlement	59 10 0
3rd Settlement	59 11 0

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

LACK OF NATIONAL IMPULSE

SIR L. SAMALDAS' ADDRESS AT SIMLA CONFERENCE

Under the distinguished presidentship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas the Provincial Co-operative Institutes Conference, perhaps, first of its kind in India, opened its session on Tuesday at Simla. The following is the speech delivered by Sir Lallubhai in opening the Conference:—

To my mind the most important task before a Conference of co-operative unions and institutes is to enable those connected with their activities to appreciate their true role in the movement, to develop and strengthen a sense of solidarity both within a province and among different provinces and to transform the co-operative organization in India into a truly national movement.

It seems from the memorandum submitted by Sir Horace Plunkett to the Royal Commission that he fails to appreciate this demand for "de-officialisation" and even to confuse it with "Indianization" and the "Transfer" of subjects to the control of Ministers. My friends from Madras to which province belongs the credit for coining the term "de-officialisation" for this purpose, will be able to explain clearly what it connotes.

IMPORTANCE OF NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATION.

It is not surprising if leaders of public life feel as Sir Horace Plunkett does when even the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India after a careful examination of the movement in various provinces assign less importance to co-operative unions and institutes than to the Registrars and their staff. Although they have given expression to their appreciation of the work done by the co-operative apex organizations within the movement and have recommended to grant to them doles, yet the whole trend of their recommendations is that it is not to these bodies but to the Registrars and their staff that the movement should look up for better education, more efficient supervision, more effective control and further ordered progress.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

At this stage, I do not propose to offer any remarks on the various important subjects that figure on the agenda for this Conference. I want, however, to refer to certain matters arising out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and I request you to devote some time to their consideration before we part. Recommendations numbers 22 to 29 refer to the question of starting Land Mortgage Banks. Although this subject is primarily one of finance, our organisation should, I think, express its opinion on the general line on which such institutions should be established and the kind of Government assistance that should be given to them.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO APEX ORGANISATIONS.

I have referred above to the question of grants to be made by Government to apex organisations in different provinces. The Madras Committee on co-operation suggested a definite basis for such grants and we would do well to formulate our views on the proposal as also to discuss whether all grants should be centralised or whether Government might make direct subventions to local unions and federations. There is then the cognate question of the relation between local unions and apex organisations wherein each province will, no doubt, be guided in the matter by local considerations but it might be useful to clarify our ideas on so important a matter in a Conference like to-day's. In all these directions, as delegates of responsible and representative institutions within the movement we should express our own considered views. I trust it will be possible for us to exchange views and compare notes on these matters as they have an influence on developments which is not limited by provincial boundaries.

(A fuller report of Sir Lallubhai's speech will appear in the next issue.)

FIRING ON MOVING CROWD,

BANGALORE, Sept. 24.

Sergent Venkatesiah and several constables who were injured in the Bangalore disturbances gave evidence before the Visvesvaraya Committee to-day, all corroborating the firing on a moving crowd in the neighbourhood of Mr. Abbas Khan's house on July 30.—A. P.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO PATNA.

PATNA, Sept. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy pays his first official visit to Patna on November 14 and leaves the following day. During his short stay His Excellency is expected to open the Science College, General Hospital and Khuda Buksh Oriental Library and receive an address of welcome from the Bihar Landholders.—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Capt. Dewar of "Royal Oak" fame has been appointed to command of Battle Cruiser "Tiger."—Reuter.

Karachi, September 25.—The Second Royal Dutch mail carrying aeroplane arrived at Karachi at 10/55 this morning after spending the night at Chahber.—A. P.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM UNMASKED

M. ROSTAND WITH THE DUSTER

London, Sept. 23.

The following special cable appears in the "Englishman":—

The hostile references to England in M. Rostand's play were booed last night. The police had to be called in to restore order.

Demands for withdrawal of the play are growing in France on the ground that it insults Britain. The Paris newspapers are severely castigating the author's "elementary idea of international courtesy."

The French are far more concerned than the British. When "Napo'eon the Fourth" was shown in Paris at the beginning of last week many Englishmen present stayed through the presentation and raised not the slightest protest. The whole house, in fact, applauded several parts of the play, and there was a storm of clapping when one of the characters exclaimed with vehemence "Beware the English bearing gifts."

BRITAIN'S GOOD SENSE.

M. Rostand is unperturbed. He has admitted in every interview that he fully intended to attack British Imperialism even as he had attacked French Imperialism. He describes the play as "a poetic work of the imagination without historic purpose." In his opinion the British have too much sense diplomatically to demand a withdrawal. He did not think of the view his countrymen might take.

It was thought that the direct reference to his late Majesty—"the Prince Imperial son of Napolean III, was assassinated by England with the connivance of Queen Victoria,"—would be modified.

Before its production the play was known to be of a sensational nature, but not one in theatrical or diplomatic circles had imagined it to include an unveiled attack on Royalty. M. Rostand has sacrificed good taste for "thrills." His allegation that the Prince attached as a spectator to a British regiment, was led into an ambush and left at the mercy of Zulus, has aroused a raging controversy.

A THOROUGH PLOT.

The "frankness" of the author led him further to infer that the plot on the Prince's life was made thorough. "The girth of the horse on which he was mounted was cut so that he was unable to ride off."

Members of Royal Houses connected with Napolean maintained a discreet silence in the midst of the excitement and argument, but it was openly hinted that diplomatic action would be taken.

M. Rostand still protests that he "loves and admires England in spite of some of her political acts." He has been engaged to lecture in London in the winter on great English poets.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY AND DAME LYTTELTON'S REPORT.

CHINA AGAINST USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—The Assembly has disposed of Dame Edith Lyttelton's report on the proposed opium-smoking inquiry. Dame Lyttelton said that the inquiry should extend to Philippines if United States approved of it. Wang-Kingi said that the new Chinese Government had entered a fight against opium and other harmful drugs and after next March opium smokers in China would be severely punished. China regretted that the committee was not in favour of their proposal to extend the inquiry to countries producing the narcotic drugs.—Reuter.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

RAI M. N. MITTER BAHADUR RETURNED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The bye-election caused by the elevation of Sir Provas Mitter to the Bengal Executive Council has resulted in Rai Manmatha Nath Mitter Bahadur being returned as a representative of the Presidency and Burdwan Division landholders.—A. P.

SIR A. CHATTERJEE TO LEAVE FOR BERLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Sir Atul Chatterjee will leave London on 26th instant for Berlin and Warsaw in connection with the meetings of the governing body of the International Labour Office, and will be absent for a fortnight. Trade Commissioner Lindsay will also be leaving for Berlin on the 26th instant, it is understood, in connection with the appointment of the Indian Trade Commissioners in Berlin and Milan.—Reuter.

TERMS OF ITALO-GREEK TREATY.

BOTH PARTIES PLEDGED TO POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Rome.—The Text of the Italo-Greek Treaty is published. Each party pledges neutrality in the event of unprovoked attack on the other by a third party. Each also promises political and diplomatic support in the event of other being the object of attack. If their mutual interests are threatened the parties agree to act in concert as regards measures to be taken for their common defence.—Reuter.

PARSI HEAD PRIEST IN TROUBLE

STORY OF CHEQUES THAT WERE DISHONOURED

On an information filed by Sojpal Malsi, a merchant, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, directed issue of notice against Mr. M. K. Dastur, a Parsi head priest on Tuesday.

The complainant is a partner of a firm of grain and provision merchants in Bazargate Street, Fort. From his statement, it appears that the head priest used to purchase goods from his firm and owed them about Rs. 600. As the sum remained unpaid, the firm stopped all dealings with him. This happened in July last. On September 8, Mr. Dastur came to his firm and asked for Rs. 300 saying that he was badly in need of the money. He produced a cheque for Rs. 800 drawn on the Netherlands India Commercial Bank and said that he could not cash the cheque himself as the bank was closed that day. The complainant then paid him Rs. 250 and got the acknowledgment and the cheque in return, when two days later the cheque was sent to the bank it was dishonoured. When asked to explain about this, Mr. Dastur, stated the complainant again gave him a cheque drawn on the Lloyds Bank, which was also dishonoured.

The complainant further submitted that he was dishonestly induced to part with his money which he would not have done but for the assurance that the cheque would be cashed.

LAND REVENUE IRREGULARITIES IN CHORASI TALUKA

GOVT. PROPOSE TO SET UPINQUIRY

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, Sept. 25.

It is now reliably known that Government are proposing to set up an enquiry to investigate into the land revenue inequalities in Chorasi Taluka. Very probably, the Committee that will be appointed to enquire into the enhanced land revenue assessment in Bardoli Taluka will be asked to include even Chorasi Taluka in their scope of enquiry. It seems that the composition of the Bardoli Committee is not yet finally settled. It is, however, rumoured that Mr. Broomsfield, the Judge who tried Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Maxwell, Secretary, General Department will be the Government officials who will conduct the enquiry. Members of the Council from Surat District are prevailing upon Government to appoint Mr. Davis as the Chairman of the Committee. It is hoped that the differences of opinion will be soon made up and the Committee will be announced some time in October. The regular enquiry will be started in November. After finishing Bardoli, the Committee, it is understood, will take up Chorasi in their enquiry.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court, a notice of motion was made on behalf of Pathe (India) Ltd., for taking out a rule against the Indian Pictures Distributing Corporation to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of Court.

The plaintiffs have filed a suit for injunction and other reliefs in respect of their two films "Sky High" and "Safety Last". In this case the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell in December last had passed a consent order directing the defendants to submit proper accounts of the films to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had not fully complied with the above order, and had not disclosed the names of the proprietors of up-country cinemas to whom they had distributed the films.

The defendants pleaded that they did not know the names of the proprietors, as the money they received was in the names of the cinemas.

His Lordship observed that the defendants' attitude was dishonest and and it was clear that they withheld the name of the proprietors to prevent the plaintiffs from checking the defendants' accounts. His Lordship directed the defendants to furnish all the required particulars within a fortnight, failing which the notice of motion would be made absolute.

INSTALLATION OF CREMATORIUM.

MAJORITY OF HINDUS STOUTLY OPPOSE THE PROPOSAL.

Mr. P. D. Kesharia writes:—

The Hindu Public of Bombay is anxiously waiting to know the nature of the report of the Public Committee in respect of the proposed installation of the Crematorium by the Municipality.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the public Health Committee and some Hindu members of the Corporation was held on 12th instant. There it was resolved that as a vast majority of the Hindu citizens of Bombay was against the crematorium the proposal of its installation be dropped and a report sent to the Public Health Committee accordingly.

OTHER COMMUNITIES JOIN OPPOSITION.

As far as is known the public Health Committee's meeting will be held on Thursday the 27th instant when the report of the Sub-Committee will be discussed. It is understood that the Parsee Mahomedan and Christian members of the Corporation out of respect for the religious feelings of their sister Hindu Community, are now against the installation of the Crematorium. In view of this fact, that Hindu Reformers in the Corporation will it is hoped now give up the idea and vote against the installation of the Crematorium. The agitation against the Crematorium is day by day increasing and it would be hard to believe that the said Hindu Reformers would still prefer to go against the wishes of thousands of their Co-religionists whose objection to the Crematorium is according to their honest belief primarily based on religious grounds to say nothing of the economic aspect of the question.

MARATHA WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

BODY FOUND IN SACKCLOTH IN TRAIN

Mystery surrounds the death of a 25 years old Maratha woman, whose body was found wrapped in sackcloth in a third class compartment of a Baroda train at Colaba station on Sunday, by a watchman in the Watch and Ward Department, which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Tuesday.

The watchman, in his evidence, deposed that soon after the train reached Colaba and the passengers alighted, he looked into all the carriages. In a third class compartment just behind the engine, he noticed a bundle wrapped in a piece of sackcloth and he informed the station-master about it. The bundle was opened in the presence of a "panch" when it was found it contained the dead body of a woman, who was nearly doubled up. There were no ornaments on the body.

Police evidence showed that when the body was examined, froth was noticed oozing out of the mouth and nostrils. A A woman examined the body, but no marks of violence were found. The carriage in which the body was found was examined and "bidi" leaves and burnt matches were found, showing that there has been passengers in it. The viscera of the dead woman was sent to the Chemical Examiner and the inquest adjourned to October 5.

ACQUITTED OF GRAVE CHARGE

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and Common Jury.)

The accused Rocky Silviera was charged before the Hon. Justice Patkar and a Common Jury with having committed rape on a girl named Clara Nazareth on the 3rd of June last.

Mr. Jhabwalla, Advocate, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Y. B. Rege, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the defence.

The complainant alleged that on the midnight of June 3 she was sleeping on the verandah along with seven other persons in a chawl near Marine Lines, when the accused, committed rape off her. She shouted but no-body woke up. She remained silent till her mother arrived after three days. The mother took her to Dr. D'Souza who treated her, subsequently she was taken to the King Edward Memorial Hospital for treatment as she was suffering from severe pains.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and His Worship, agreeing with the verdict, acquitted him.

SANITATION ROUND

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round was arranged in the C Ward of the City on Sunday last.

The party proceeded from the League's Head Office to Arab's Wadi, Chira Bazar. The party saw scores of rat holes in the soft ground and heaps of rubbish on both sides of the lane. A pool of stagnant water was seen in the middle of the lane. The drain pipe just outside the Salebhoy Barodawalla's first chawl was choked and the water was overflowing. While the party was wandering at the number of ratholes in this lane, most probably because of the road being unmetalled, the Parsi residents of the Barodawalla's chawls were relating their sad tale of the hardships they had to suffer due to the insanitary condition of the place.

Tadwadi Cross Lane:—The entrance to the houses Nos. 41 and 43 belonging to Messrs. Vishwasharao Moraba Talpade and Mahomed Haji Abubkar was full of rubbish and the gutters around the houses were not cleared.

Batliwalla's Chawls:—The whole ground in front of the chawl is uneven and needs levelling and metalling.

Husseinally Ahmedbhoy Chawls:—The corner at the entrance of the building was full of rubbish soft ground and rat holes inside as well as outside the compound of the building were seen. The tenants of the building complained that people in Motiwalla's building, Tadwadi (Corner) Girgaum Road, threw dirt and rubbish in the compound of the chawl.

BROADWAY FOLLIES

ATTRACTIVE CHARPE IN PROGRAMME

Cherpino's Follies's second programme is rightly called a Dress Parade, combined with some of the best dancing the world produces.

Since the Follies set out eighteen months ago, on a World's tour, they have created the impression that they would not only go far, but that they could also go back. This is unique in Theatrical life, for usually new faces are the desire of all Managers; however this is the contrary with the Follies, they are a combination that one feels cannot be improved, and be critical as one may be after searching for flaws must admit that all are good, certainly some better than others, but the team work is there; the hours of hard practice, the system of the dancers the perfect rythmn of action are of accord in every number, this of course reflects all credit to Cherpino himself, all the numbers show his direction, and all the dancers would not shine as they do, were they not backed by his expert experience as Ballet Master.

Dancing Revues are not common in any part of the world either in Russia, where a small child, be they of high or low station are taught to dance almost as soon as they can walk, and though we have such an exalted artiste as Pavlova following Cherpino's Revue, we must not think that there will be others to follow, for though there are few Ballets and fewer Ballet Masters, again conditions here make it difficult to find people anxious to finance companies from Russia, for many obstacles unknown to the companies from Europe make combinations almost impossible to secure. Then it is very expensive to land the companies in the countries when circuits mean but a night's travel, so much money being involved makes me express the opinion that this Company should be seen and that they certainly deserve the support and appreciation that has been unhesitatingly bestowed on them in India.

Since their season in Bombay lasts until the end of the week and there will be two more changes of programme in which time the critics will have an opportunity of comparing the Broadway Follies' talent with that of Pavlova who is credited with being the World's best and we feel that the comparison will not leave a very large margin.

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GOVERNMENTS ASKED TO HELP EXCAVATONS.

The Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists, began at Oxford on August 27. There were about 200 Delegates, from Governments, Universities, Academies, and Learned Socities, and, in addition, some 400 members present on this first night and on subsequent days. In a speech of welcome the President Lord Chalmers said that to those who represented Oxford it was a matter of profound and lively satisfaction that in 1928 Oxford should enjoy the high honour of resuming, after an interval of 16 years (a Congress had been arranged at Oxford for 1915)), the fraternal meeting of distinguished Orientalists from all countries in the world. They welcomed there that day eminent scholars from all European seats of learning, from India, China and Japan, and from the New World, and they held out the right hand of fellowship to every Orientalist who had journeyed there to contribute to the world's growing knowledge of things Oriental and to enjoy personal converse with fellow workers in his or her particular branch of Orientalism.

"Our hope and aspiration for all visitors to this Congress," continued Lord Chalmers, "this oecumenical council of Orientalists, is that their visit may not only be ppleasant in itself but many of so be fruitful for the advancement of the studies which we severally delight to pursue. Bountiful as has been the harvest of last century's achievements in the Oriental field, let us yet join in the hope—the very confident hope—that our present century may garner a still more bountiful harvest of scholarly knowledge of all that the immemorial East can illuminate in the the rise and growth of the civilisation and the culture of mankind."

On the following day the Congress began its serious work of attending the lectures. The various subjects had been divided into nine sections. These divisions included a General section, of which Professor J. L. Myres was President, and sections dealing with the following subjects: Assyriology and kindred subjects (presided over by Professor S. H. Langdon); Egypt and Africa (Professor F. Ll. Griffith); Central and Northern Asia (Professor F. W. Thomas); the Far East (Professor W. E. Soothill); Ancient India, Modern India, Southern India with Ceylon, and Iran, Armenia and the Caucasus (Professor F. W. Thomas); Hebrew and Aramaic (Professor G. A. Cooke); Islam: Turkey (Professor D. S. Margoliouth); and Oriental Arts (Sir Michael Sadler). The following were the officers of the Congress: General Committee: The members of the Board of the Faculty of Oriental Languages in the University of Oxford—Professors G. A. Cooke, S. H. Langdon, D. S. Margoliouth (Chairman) D. C. Simpson, W. E. Soothill and F. W. Thomas, Dr. A. E. Cowley, Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, Mr. G. R. Driver, Dr. J. Morison and Mr. J. F. Stenning. Organising Committee: Professor F. W. Thomas (Chairman), Mr. G. R. Driver (Treasurer), Mr. C. N. Seddon (Secretary), Sir R. Burn, Professors F. Ll. Griffith, S. H. Langdon, D. S. Margoliouth and W. E. Soothill. Editorial Secretary: The Rev. E. Burrows.

ABSENTEE RUSSIANS.

The General Section under Professor Myres began unfortunately, for none of the Russian lecturers, who were due to begin the proceedings on August 28, had been able to procure visas from the Russian Government. It was disappointing to be denied lectures on "The New Information about the Trepolian Culture in the Ukraine," "The Tatar feudalism in the Ukraine during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries," and "Seljukism and the Golden Horde in the Crimea: being archaeological researches in 1925-26," by Professors Boltenko, Petrune, and Borosdine respectively. (One of the Russian lecturers, Professor A. S. Federovsky, was able to arrive late, and delivered his paper on "The Antiquities of the Golden Horde in the Ukraine" on August 31.)

It fell to Mr. G. Horsfield, of the Government of Trans-Jordan, therefore, to begin with an unwritten paper on "The Archaeological Service in Trans-Jordan and its Works." Mr. Horsfield said that in October, 1924, Professor Garstang, to whom all the present work in Trans-Jordan was due, asked him to repair certain Sassanian ruins at Amman. In April of the following year Professor Garstang procured funds for the establishment of a Department of Antiquities in Trans-Jordan. The lecturer went in the summer of 1925 to Jerash, where he experienced considerable lack of facilities and of workmen. Within six months, however, a storehouse and a road had been constructed, 150 workmen of Jerash had been obtained, and by the end of the summer the theatre had been repaired, and pavement and a few inscriptions had been found. Activities had been extended to rebuilding as well as to excavation. At the end of 1926 Professor Garstang resigned, and in April, a new Department, quite separate from that of Palestine, was created. The lecturer remained, therefore, at Amman, and a competent engineer was put in charge of Jerash. At the present time, the South theatre of Amman was almost wholly excavated. M. Jerash there had been found four monuments which were precisely dated, as being of the time of men such as Commodus and Traijan. There were two archaeological expiditions in Trans-Jordan. At Amman there was an Italian expedition, and at Jerash there was the expedition conducted by the Yale University and the British School in Jerusalem. Nothing had been found worth publishing, except the inscriptions which will be published by the Yale-British expedition.

On August 31, with the Very Rev. W. Schmidt in the Chair, Professor T. Jordanesou delivered a paper in French on "The Atharvaveda in Roumanian Charms and Wilcraft." These charms he attempted to derive from India by way of the gipsies. Some of the customs of the Tziganes and of the Roumanians—for instance, the perambulation in a state of nudity by young women on certain occasions—had their origin in India. Professor Jordaneson was, however, vigorously attacked by the veteran Dr. Gaster, who said that the lecturer's theory would not hold. He pointed out that gipsy charms did not resemble Roumanian charms. Indian charms, he maintained, went back to ancient Babylonian charms; nor was the resemblance between Indian and other charms confined to Roumania, but was to be found, for example, in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and other places.

FACILITIES TO EXCAVATORS.

Before this General Section came to an end, a resolution was moved, by Mr. P. L. O. Guy, to the effect that "this Congress desires to bring home to the Governments of countries in the Near and Middle East the need of increasing the facilities granted to accredited excavators and for reducing to a minimum the formalities attendant upon obtaining them." Mr. Guy, who was Director of Antiquities in Palestine before he was, put in charge of the Chicago University expedition at Megiddo, set out eight practical steps which, he said, ought to be taken. These were: the remission of Customs duty on all archaeological equipment, the reduction of railway fares for all the personnel of the expedition, the reduction of railway freights, the remission of house tax, the remission of immigration fees in respect of all imported personnel, the transportation by the Government of all the Government's share in antiquities (that is, from the site of the dig to the Museum), the acquisition by Government, before the arrival of the excavators, of grounds required for excavation (that is, the excavator should pay the Government purchase price or rent) and the reduction of formalities attendant on obtaining the necessary facilities.

The resolution found strong support from Professor Chiera, who is digging at Kirkuk. He said especially that Governments should do something in the complicated matter of land. He was followed by Sir Ronald Storrs, who mentioned first the sympathetic attitude of the Government in Cyprus towards archaeological expeditions. Formerly in that island the Government took everything found, but now archaeologists could keep a considerable share of the spoils. On one point only did he dissent from Mr. Guy, and that was in relation to immigration fees. He pointed out that Customs were universally regarded as "fair game," and that in the tourist season the temptation of various wives, sisters, relations, and hangers-on in general to attach themselves to archaeological expeditions might prove irresistible, and so bring about a real and legitimate loss to Government revenue. Finally, Mr. Clauson, of the Colonial Office, expressed disagreement with Mr. Guy's first three points. He emphatically objected to concealed subsidies, such as would be involved in concessions in the matter of railway fares, house taxes, and so on: rather than that, he would have Government openly subscribe to archaeological expeditions. Over the last five points, however, he supported Mr. Guy.

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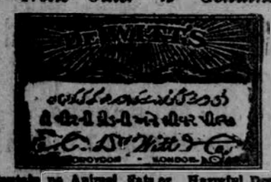

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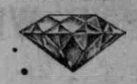

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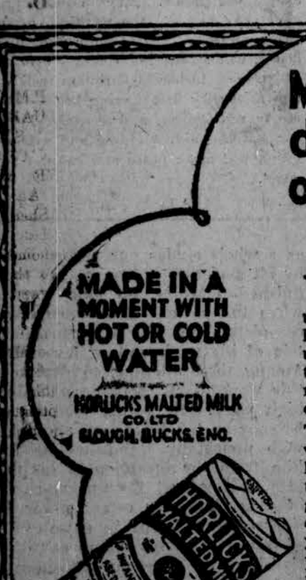
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GANDHI-THE CONSCIENCE OF INDIA.

(Continued from page 8.)

winsome personality of Him, whom we Christians worship, has been to him a beacon of hope we need not deny; but since he finds in the faith his fathers held all the succour he needs for the emergencies as well as the every day happenings of life, we would respect his convictions. Had he seen his way to accept the Christian Faith without reservation he might have passed into history as the "Saint Paul of India." He has chosen another path, but all the same the Christian Church is profoundly interested in him and will give him a gracious welcome should he re-visit England. For one thing she recognises in Mahatma Gandhi the conscience of India.

BRITISH LABOUR AND GANDHI.

The rise of the Labour Party in Great Britain is one of the most impressive facts of this generation. It has already held office and will certainly do so again. It stands for the essential dignity of man and is organised to secure fair and just treatment for all who labour. Mainly to its influence, and largely through the organisation of Trade Unions, may be traced the change for the better—a change that gives more elbow room for the development of personality—that is coming over industrial conditions in the West. It is not surprsiing that labour sees in the Spinner of Sabarmati a kindred spirit and calls him the "Keir Hardie of India." He, too, stands for the dignity of man, even an untouchable man, and alike by precept and practice teaches the nobility of labour, more particularly manual labour. He thinks the term "weaver" and "farmer" of nobler connotation than "Mahatma," and in all seasons keeps on spinning. These things make him kin with the workers of the world. Then, the fact that the Mahatma is essentially a Rebel, does much to endear him to the rank and file of working men and working women: the working women are even more interested in him than the men.

A SOUL IN REVOLT.

When I use the term "rebel" I do not mean a seditionist: what I mean is that Gandhi is a soul in revolt against the present order. That order may be political, religious, social or economic: in the Mahatma's case I think it is all four. He mutinies against oppresson and injustice wherever found, and writhes under flattery and make-believe. At times the emotions of the moment move him to violent and unbalanced speech; but, this is better than a lazy silence. In England, where taxes are vexatiously high and rigorously collected, few citizens cavil at his biting phrase "a satanic government," and in this respect the Mahatma is better understood there than here. Again, his doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation, whatever religious sanction may be given it, is another name for a general strike, an expedient, notwithstanding its recent failure, that still holds an assured placed in labour policies. Be these things as they may the man who can pray, as this man has prayed, "Let me speak for the poor with the mind of the poor," has touched a chord that vibrates in the hearts of all who toil. Labour will welcome him with respect and affection.

INTEREST OF BRITISH YOUTH.

There is another and eager world waiting to greet the Mahatma with a cheer, and that is the student community. It is difficult for us elders to appreciate the extent to which youth now rules in England. During the 11 months I spent in the land of my fathers I was in tutelage to my two sons, the elder of whom borders on 17!! It is in the universities that youth rises to its most sanguine level; but throughout the life of the community young people of both sexes are asserting themselves in no uncertain manner. They are out to re-make the world, and remake it speedily. Nothing is taken for granted, save perhaps the capacity of youth itself; old slogans have given place to new; "the out-worn rite, the old abuse" receive no mercy now; the veils, that have so long hidden the secrets of sex are being peremptorily withdrawn, and "Tell youth all" has become the great imperative.

BREAKING OF OLD BARRIERS.

Everywhere the barriers are either down or falling and new forces are breaking through. Jask the Giant Killer—the spirit of irrepressible youth—is abroad in the land, doing his best to slay racialism, class feeling, militarism, materialism, industrialism, disease, poverty, pharasaism, humbug and any other giant, ancient or modern, that he can lay his hand on. The youth of the western world is in mutiny. It has discovered that neither patriotism nor civilisation is enough; and in looking round for an adequate philosophy of life it has lighted on the message of the Mahatma. Simplicity, self-denial and sacrifice are appalling catchwords, and when, as in the case of Mr. Gandhi, there is a life to match them, they sound a trumpet call to the students of the world. I am not sure that the austere way of Satyagraha will attract many; but I am quite sure that the message and example of Mahatma Gandhi will release generous impulses and guide from into fruitful channels of service and conduct. Few men understand young people better than this disciplined teacher. He does not flatter, nor does he prophesy smooth things; in matters political he knows as well as most the uses of compromise; but in the realm of morality he runs up the flag of "no surrender." Religion to him is life and truth is greater than approbation. The youth of England is a critical but fair tribunal to which the much-maligned and much-lauded Mahatma may speak with his accustomed candour and be assured of a friendly hearing.

BRITISH FELLOW BELIEVERS.

Finally, there is the smaller fellowship of idealists who think much on economic problems and strive to recover a lost "morric England." To them the passing of the village and the growing ascendancy of the town is a distressing sign of the times. They mourn the growing mechanisaton of life and would fain bring back the simple age when "Adam dug and Eve span." In this friendly realm the Mahatma comes into his kingdom. His life is a recoil from civilisation, as we have it to-day, and a summons to build another based on simplicity and truth. He holds with Ruskin that "There is no Wealth but Life," and in this faith he will find many fellow believers in England, who will respond to his ideal of a self-contained and happy village life. For them the music of the spinning wheel is silent; but they would love to preserve it in India. It may not arrest the onward march of industrial development; but it may do much to keep alive the simplicities and loyalties of village life. "Gandhi's economic ideas are sound" remarked an eminent financier to me, and we who see the village as it is today — the breeding ground of disease and despair — and dream of what it might be, are inslined to take the same view.

VALUE OF THE CHARKHA.

The spinning wheel is a subsidiary industry meant to fill up the great unemployed spaces in the Rayat's life; it is an aid to self-respect as well as to material possession; as a healthy discipline it makes for unity, without which Swaraj is a doubtful gain, and it helps the villager to overcome the pathetic apathy, due largely to the exigencies of climate and the tremendous pressure of custom, that so often grips his soul. By all means let Indian capital build Indian mills and factories and man them with Indian labour; but while Agriculture remains the staple industry of the land, we must see to that the springs of village life are kept pure. The essential message of Mahatma Gandhi is the Spinning Wheel; and in proclaiming it he has the sincere good will of multitudes in England who pay little heed to politicians but never despise the authentic voice of the patriot.—"Searchlight" Anniversary number.

THE WAY TO WEED OUT COMMUNALISM.

(Continued from page 6).

tion of about three hundred and fifty millions, it is quite feasible to raise annually twenty million rupees by sale of one rupee lottery tickets, and allot 20 per cent. in prizes, 5 per cent. for working expenses and advertisements, and 75 per cent. for granting loans, free of interest, to the unemployed to undertake work in agriculture, farming, or cottage industries for the development of the country in the nation-building departments.

Grants allotted to workless individuals must be refunded them, say in course of three to five years, and the refunded amounts to form a Revolving Fund to be used for juvenile unemployment centres, making technical training a condition of the receipt of benefit by young persons under 18. Thus in a few years the money available by this scheme for granting loans to provide work, will be manifold twenty millions running into several crores.

Taking all the factors in India into consideration, we find for every 100 persons employed, there are three employed in superior posts, 26 skilled and 71 unskilled workers. In other words, for every crore of rupees which India could invest in agriculture, farming, and cottage industries to aid rural reconstruction, there will be employment also found for the educated classes of India, as well as for skilled and unskilled labour.

The scheme aims at well-being for every boy and girl that enters upon the battle of life, and for every workless man and woman the means to earn a living wage without any distinction of caste or creed, so as to give a feeling of security to all communities by granting them financial help for economic advancement. It is the safest way out of present national strife.

Bearing in mind that a socially strong India would also be a much stronger political India, it rests with the political leaders to sponsor the scheme and mitigate the appalling condition of the workless millions in India. Can anyone be surprised that such conditions will result in the most awful consequences?

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 26 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

ON EVE OF A REVOLUTION.

H. G. WELLS FORECASTS FUTURE.

The type of the majority of living people is that which seems scarcely to think of the future at all, which regards it as a sort of black non-existence upon which the advancing present will presently write events. The second type, which is, I think, a more modern and much less abundant type of mind, thinks constantly and by preference of things to come, and of present things mainly in relation to the results that must arise from them. The former type of mind, when one gets it in its purity, is retrospective in habit, and it interprets the things of the present, and gives value to this and denies it to that entirely with relation to the past. The latter type of mind is constructive in habit, it interprets the things of the present and gives value to this or that, entirely in relation to things designed or foreseen. While from that former point of view our life is simply to reap the consequences of the past, from this our life is to prepare the future. The former type one might speak of as to the legal or submissive type of mind, because the business, the practice and the training of a lawyer dispose him toward it; he of all men must most constantly refer to the law made, the right established, the precedent set, and must consistently ignore or condemn the thing that is only seeking to establish itself. The latter type of mind I might for contrast call the legislative, creative, organising, or masterful type, because it is perpetually attacking and altering the established order of things, perpetually falling away from respect for what the past has given us. It sees the world as one great workshop, and the present is no more than material for the future, for the thing that is yet destined to be. It is in the active mood of thought, while the former is in the passive; it is the mind of youth, it is the mind more manifest among the Western Nations, while the former is the mind of age, the mind of the Oriental.

Things have been, says the legal mind, and so we are here. And the creative mind says we are here because things have yet to be.

A RETROSPECT.

Our conveniences, like our thoughts, are all retrospective. We travel on roads so narrow that they suffocate our traffic; we live in uncomfortable, inconvenient, life-wasting houses out of a love of familiar shapes and familiar customs and a dread of strangeness; all our public affairs are cramped by local boundaries impossibly restricted and small. Our clothing, our habits of speech, our spelling, our weights and measures, our coinage, our religious and political theories, all witness to the binding power of the past upon our minds. Yet we do not serve the past as the Chinese have done. There are degrees. We do not worship our ancestors or prescribe a rigid local costume; we venture to enlarge our stock of knowledge, and we qualify the classics with occasional adventures into original thought. Compared with the Chinese we are distinctly aware of the future. But compared with what we might be, the past is all our world.

And now, if it has been possible for men by picking out a number of suggestive and significant looking things in the present, by comparing them, criticising them, and discussing them, with a perpetual insistence upon why? without any guiding tradition, and indeed in the teeth of established beliefs, to construct this amazing search-light of inference into the remoter past, is it really, after all, such an extravagant and hopeless thing to suggest that, by seeking for operating causes instead of for fossils, and by criticising them as persistently and thoroughly as the geological record has been criticised, it may be possible to throw a search-light of inference forward instead of backward, and to attain to a knowledge of coming things as clear, as universally convincing, and infinitely more important to mankind than the clear vision of the past that geology has opened to us during the nineteenth century?

Until a scientific theory yields confident forecasts, you know it is unsound and tentative. It is mere theorising, as evanescent as art talk or the phantom politicians talk about. The splendid body of gravitational astronomy, for example, establishes itself upon the certain forecast of stellar movements, and you would absolutely refuse to believe its amazing assertions, if it were not for these same unerring forecasts. The whole body of medical science aims, and claims the ability, to diagnose. Meteorology constantly and persistently aims at prophecy, and it will never stand in a place of honour until it can certainly foretell. The chemist forecasts elements before he meets them—it is very properly his boast—and the splendid manner in which the mind of Clerk Maxwell reached in front of all experiment and foretold those things that Marconi has materialised, is familiar to us all.

The portion of the past that is brightest and most real to each of us is the individual past—the personal memory. The portion of the future that must remain darkest and least accessible is the individual future.

MAN IS NOT FINAL.

We look back through countless millions of years and see the great will to live struggling out of the intertidal slime, struggling from shape to shape and from power to power, crawling and then walking confidently upon the land, struggling generation after generation to master the air, creeping down into the darkness of the deep, we see it turn upon itself in rage and hunger and reshape itself anew; we watch it draw nearer and more akin to us, expanding elaborating itself, pursuing its relentless, inconceivable purpose, until at last it reaches us and its being beats through our brains and arteries, throbs and thunders in our battleships, roars through our cities, sings in our music, and flowers in our art. And when, from that retrospect, we turn again toward the future, surely, any thought of finality, any millennial settlement of cultured persons, has vanished from our minds.

This fact, that man is not final, is the great unmanageable, disturbing fact that rises upon us in the scientific discovery of the future, and to my mind, at any rate, the question "what is to come after man?" is the most persistently fascinating and the most insoluble question in the whole world.

It is not difficult to collect reasons for supposing, and such reasons have been collected, that in the near future, in a couple of hundred years, as one rash optimist has written, or in a thousand or so, humanity will be definitely and consciously organising itself as a great World State—a great World State that will purge from itself much that is mean, much that is bestial, and much that makes for individual dulness and dreariness, greyness and wretchedness in the world of to-day; and although we know that there is nothing final in that World State, although we see it only as something to be reached and passed, although we are sure there will be no such sitting down to restore and perfect a culture as the Positivists foretell yet few people can persuade themselves to see anything beyond that, except in the vaguest and more general terms. That World State of more efficient, more vivid, beautiful, and eventful people is so to speak, on the brow of the hill, and we cannot see over, though some of us can imagine great uplands beyond and something that glitters elusively, taking first one form and then another, through the haze. We can see no detail, we can see nothing definable, and it is simply, I know the sanguine necessity of our minds that makes us believe those uplands of the future are still more gracious and splendid than we can either hope or imagine.

I do not believe in these things, because I have come to believe in certain other things in the coherency and purpose in the world and in the greatness of human destiny. Worlds may freeze and suns may perish, but there stirs something within us now that can never die again.

ONWARD MOVE.

If I may speak quite openly to you, I will confess that, considered as a final product, I do not think very much of myself or (saving your presence) my fellow-creatures. I do not think I could possibly join in the worship of humanity with any gravity or sincerity. Think of it. Think of the positive facts. There are surely moods for all of us when one can feel Swift's amazement that such a being should deal in pride. There are moods when one can join in the laughter of Democritus; and they would come oftener were not the spectacle of human littleness so abundantly shot with pain. But it is not only with pain that the world is shot; it is shot with promise. Small as our vanity and carnality makes us, there has been a day of still smaller things. It is the long ascent of the past that gives the lie to our despair. We know now that all the blood and passion of our life was represented in the carboniferous time by something—something, perhaps, cold-blooded and with a clammy skin, that lurked between air and water, and fled before the giant amphibia of those days.

For all the folly blindness and pain of our lives, we have come some way from that. And the distance we have travelled gives us some earnest of the way we have yet to go.

Why should things cease at man? Why should not this rising curve rise yet more steeply and swiftly? There are many things to suggest that we are now in a phase of rapid and unprecendented development. The conditions under which men live are changing with an ever-increasing rapidity, and, so far as our knowledge goes no sort of creatures have ever lived under changing conditions without undergoing the profoundest changes themselves. In the past century, there was more change in the conditions of human life than there had been in the previous thousand years. A hundred years ago, inventors and investigators were rare, scattered men and now invention and inquiry are the work of an organised army. This century will see changes that will dwarf those of the nineteenth century, as those of the nineteenth dwarf those of the eighteenth. One can see no sign anywhere that this rush of change will be over presently, that the Positivist dream of a social reconstruction and of a new static culture phase will ever be realised. Human society never has been quite static, and it will presently cease to attempt to be static. Everything seems pointing to the belief that we are entering upon a progress that will go on, with an ever widening and ever more confident stride for ever. The reorganisation of Society that is going on now beneath the traditional appearance of things is a kinetic reorganisation. We are getting into marching order. We have struck our camp for ever, and we are out upon the roads.

ON THE EVE OF A REVOLUTION.

We are in the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. There is no shock, no epoch-making incident, but then, there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. At no point can we say: Here it commences, now: last minute was night and this morning. But insensibly we are in the day. If we care to look, we can foresee growing knowledge growing order, and presently a deliberate improvement of the blood and character of the race. And what we can see and imagine gives us a measure and gives us faith or what surpasses the imagination.

It is possible to believe that all the past is but the beginning of a beginning, and that all that is and has been is but the twilight of the dawn. It is possible to believe that all that the human mind has ever accomplished is but the dream before the awakening. We cannot see, there is no need for us to see, what this world will be like when the day has fully come. We are creatures of the twilight. But it is out of our race and lineage that minds will spring, that will reach back to us in our littleness to know us better than we know ourselves, and that will reach forward fearlessly to comprehend this future that defeats our eyes. All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come, one day in the unending succession of days, when beings, beings who are now latent in our thoughts and hidden in our loins, shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amidst the stars.

—From the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution.

LENIN AND HIS WORK.

WORLD STIRRED TO PROFOUNDEST DEPTHS.

Valerin Marcu's "Lenin" is reviewed in "Foreign Affairs" by W. T. Goode who writes:

Almost precisely nine years ago I left the Kremlin after a long interview with the subject of Mr. Marcu's book. It was the second and last time that I was to meet him as a living, breathing individual, and my mind worked for a long time afterwards on the personal characteristics of the man I had just quitted. I was strongly stirred, for I felt that here was no ordinary individual, no "great" man in the trite acceptance of the term, but something that was unique.

I was to see him no more until, at the end of last year, I took my place in one of the long queues of people of all sorts, Russians and foreigners, workers and peasants, writers and artists, Communists and non-Communists, who periodically pass through the mausoleum in the Red Square of Moscow to gaze on the mortal remains of Lenin there preserved. In that long interval of nine years there had passed over Lenin wave upon wave of intense execration; streams of mud, of slanderous insinuation, had been poured over his name; the man and all his work had become anathema. Against this fought corresponding waves of eulogy bordering on adoration, and the blacker the stream of denigration the higher rose the paeans of praise.

Where did the truth lie? Of one thing we can be quite certain. The object of it all was no ordinary person. For what but a personality unique, a work unprecedented, could have so stirred the whole world to its profoundest depths?

If the question were asked anywhere of anyone, "Who is the most remarkable man of the present time?" I think the answer would almost universally be, "Lenin". There is no part of the world where his name is unknown, no people who do not know, in some measure, what he did. Even before 1914 his name was a word of power in more than one European country, and since 1917 it dwarfs every other. For good or for evil—according to the opinions of those who judge him—his name and work will stand out prominently in any future estimate of the present period, for that work is not concerned with Russia alone, it affects the whole of humanity, and will continue to affect it increasingly. He has challenged the very basis of our civilization, he has attacked the foundations of present social order; he has thrown down the gauntlet to the world's most cherished conventions; and has ruthlessly exposed the miseries, the injustices and the horrors which lie concealed behind the curtain of capitalistic respectability.

There is here, at any rate, ample justification for the anathemas hurled at him by the supporters of Things as they Are.

On the other hand, Moscow, last November, showed that the world influence of Lenin is still swelling upwards. From nearly every country on the globe men and women had poured into Russia to hold solemn celebration of the tenth anniversary of this man's work. In hundreds they came, all animated with a common purpose, and imagination was kindled at the sight of delegates from peoples almost unknown even on the map. The question arose unbidden, "What other name, what other movement, could have exercised this magnetic attraction?"

It proved once for all, the place of Lenin and of his work as a world force.

As for Russia, the phenomenon is even more striking. The celebrations passed: in them it was quite natural to contemplate the apotheosis of Lenin. But, afterwards, in roaming about the country, one became aware of Lenin as a circumambient influence. Dead? Yes! But still speaking. And much to the point. In newspaper, club, railway station, theatre, cinema, group meeting and so forth, Lenin is ubiquitous, all pervasive. He has become legendary, and as such is, perhaps, even more powerful than when a living, speaking being. For while alive it was still possible to oppose him, to controvert his wishes, to adduce arguments contrary to his own. But it is infinitely more difficult to refuse obedience to "what he would have done," much harder to deny the influence of the "Lenin spirit". Living, he ruled Russia; dead, he still controls her, for the final word in any administrative difficulty, the decisive stroke in any policy, is the appeal to Lenin.

Even in the last convulsion which agitated his party, it sufficed to say that the opposition were not Leninist. And so, though in January, 1924, a sigh of relief must have arisen from all the Chancelleries of Europe when the definite news of the passing of Lenin was received, the feeling of relief was premature. The man was dead: but his spirit was ubiquitously alive.

How is he to be estimated? What is his true place? As in the case of all tremendous historical figures time is needed for a true perspective to be formed. We are yet too close to the actually to see things in their correct proportion. More than a hundred years after Napoleon's death, he is still being analysed, his acts, motives, his personality, his influence, and still we are as far as ever from a complete picture of him. From many points of view books have already been written about Lenin, and still the man as a whole eludes our vision. But bit by bit a picture grows up, not to be finished, however, for long years. And when the portrait of the man shall be complete there will still remain the tale of his work and of his influence. Among these attempts to depict Lenin this work of Mr. Marcu will hold a high place. He paints Vladimir Ilytch Ulianov as the fanatic of an idea, and with unflagging industry he follows him from the inception of his master-idea, through all the ups and downs of a revolutionary career never losing sight of it, studying in season and out of season the ways and means of materializing it, meeting opposition, defeat and success always with the same calmness, until in 1917 he triumphantly imposed that idea on an empire of 160 millions of people.

If anyone doubts that an idea can be a force, let him read this book, and confess his error.

WEAKNESS IS SIN

CHINA REJUVENATES HERSELF

The following statements on Nationalist China's Foreign Policy have been issued by the Administrative Council and the Foreign Secretary.

Now that the unification of China is being accomplished, the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China has the honour to make to the friendly Nations of the world the following declaration:

The revolution led by the Nationalist Government has for its primary object the building up of a new State. As the military period of the revolution is closing, the Nationalist Government is now engaged in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction, so that a new State may soon be realised.

What we mean by a new State is the putting into effect of the three principles of Government laid down by the late chief, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, so that we may gain for our people the blessings of liberty and freedom, and for China international peace on the basis of equality. We will naturally discard any militarist form of Government, which is a practice of the past; we will not tolerate any person who aims at the destruction of modern social institutions such as the Communist.

To realise its hope for a new State, the Nationalist Government must put its international relations on a new basis.

For eighty years, China has been under the shackles of the unequal treaties. These restrictions are in contravention of the priciple in international law of mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and not allowed by any sovereign State. Hence, China has, in various declarations, asked for the sympathetic understanding of the friendly Nations. We are pleased to note that, since the latter part of 1926, the spokesmen of the Powers have expressed their willingness to negotiate new equal treaties.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Now that the unification of China is being consummated, we think that the time is ripe for taking a further step to begin at once to negotiate, in accordance with diplomatic procedure, new treaties on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. The Nationalist Government firmly believes that, when this is accomplished, the friendly relations between China and the other Powers, the good-will among the peoples and China's international trade and her facilities for transportation will be ever on the increase and even better protection will be afforded to the lives and property of foreigners in China.

The Nationalist Government wishes to make to the friendly Nations the further declaration that it will not disregard, nor has it disregarded, any international responsibility in consequence of agreements and understanding properly and legally concluded, and on the basis of equality. When the treaty restrictions are revised the mutual assistance, morally as well as materially, that may be rendered between China and the other Powers, will, not doubt, enhance the progress of the civilisation the world.

With profound sincerity, the Nationalist Government, in the name of the people of all China, makes the foregoing declarations to the whole world, and hopes that all the friendly Nations will accord their fullest sympathetic understanding to its programme of a new State as a step towards the attainment of the ideal of mutual held of the glory of mankind and for the permanent peace of the world.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Chengting T. Wang, Foreign Secretary of the National Government, runs thus:

We now stand at the threshold of a New China. The vast energy that the whole Nation has devoted to the achievement of the great object of battering down opposition to the true spirit of democracy, may now be released for constructive work and for making China a better China to Live in for all of us, and for the generations that will come after us. On the ruins of the military operations, the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China must begin at once its programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, aiming at the realisation to the fullest extent of the declared purpose energy towards the bringing about of livelihood. At the same time it should direct of the revolution, to give the people a better equality among Nations. China in co-operation with all other Nations will contribute her share towards the promotion of world peace.

EQUALITY AMONG NATIONS.

At this juncture of China's rebirth, the Government has honored me with the appointment to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. I am perfectly aware of the importance of this trust and of the great responsibility that is placed upon me now. I have long since dedicated my life to the service of the Nation. Like a soldier, I answer to the bugle call, whatever sacrifices that may entail, with the hope that I may do my share—however small that share may be—for the country and for the party. As to the diplomatic policy embodied in the declaration of the Nationalist Government, dated June 15, 1928. I solemnly declare that I will do my utmost to carry it into effect in letter and spirit, to the end that China may be freed from her treaty restrictions and that China's international relations may become more and more friendly.

WEAKNESS IS SIN.

I have, however, another word to say in regard to the future of China's diplomatic affairs. A weak country invites external encroachment. So our fundamental policy should be internal improvement. With the cessation of fighting, we should one and all devote our energy towards the improvement and reorganization of our industries and towards the spreading of education among our people. May China progress with the rest of the world in prosperity and happiness. The friendly Nations, it is hoped, will accord to China sympathetic assistance in her efforts to realise her aspirations, by first freeing her from her treaty restrictions, and secondly, by giving her material aid. A strong and well ordered China will mean peace and happiness to the world.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.